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Japanese Feel Pinch of Lost Tourist Trade

World-wide drive begun to win back an industry which means a lot to country's revenues.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—As blossom-time draws near in Japan, Kyoto, the old Capital, is usually crowded with foreign tourists. This year there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining reservations at the two foreign-style hotels in that city.

This is typical of tourist conditions in Japan, for the country is faced with a spectacular deficit in this branch of its trade—a source of revenue valued by every country in financial straits. And it is no wonder that Japan's Bureau of Tourist Industry proposes to undertake the large-scale campaign "to let the world know about Japan."

The Bureau, which is attached to the Railway Ministry, made this announcement after receiving assurances that it would be granted the sum of 1,300,000 yen (about 364,000 dollars at current rates of exchange) for the next fiscal year, running from April, 1939, to April, 1940. Of this sum 500,000 yen will come from the Finance Ministry, 600,000 yen from the Railway Ministry and 200,000 yen from such private sources as the leading steamship companies.

New tourist agencies are to be established in London, Shanghai, and Manila. There will be an increase in newspaper and magazine advertising, while films, pamphlets, and posters will be sent abroad, and commissions will be offered to foreign travel agencies which succeed in routing travelers to Japan.

Gloomy Picture Seen

Detailed statistics on the number of foreign visitors to Japan during the first half of the present year present a gloomy picture. There were only 1,973 Americans, as against 4,751 in the corresponding period of 1937. There were 1,338 Britons as against 3,176 in the first half of 1937. Even these figures do not convey a full picture of the depression in the tourist industry, because many of the visitors come on necessary business.

The sightseeing tourist, who is usually the best spender, has almost vanished from the Japanese horizon. By comparison with 1937 there was only one in four of this type of visitor. There is abundant visible evidence to confirm these statistics.

Several Factors in Decline

The American Express Company, like other travel agencies, has experienced a tremendous falling off in business connected with foreign tourists and has devoted more attention to arranging trips for foreigners who are residents in Japan.

There are several reasons for this falling off in Japan's tourist trade. Some travelers are doubtless kept away by the impulse to boycott all things Japanese. A more important factor, perhaps, is haziness as to Far Eastern geography, which leads to the impression that one is apt to encounter an air bombing almost anywhere in the Orient.

Visitors to Japan like to include China, or at least Peking and Shanghai, in their itinerary. And here stories of unpleasant "incidents" with Japanese sentries (it is the unpleasant incidents that are regarded as news and hence receive a disproportionate amount of publicity) and reports of guerrilla activity are calculated to scare away prospective tourists. The stamp, "not valid for travel in China," which is placed on American passports is another discouragement.

Little Risk of "Incidents"

Actually, the trip from Tokyo to Peiping is entirely safe and comfortable; and a considerable numbe: of foreign dwellers in Tokyo have gone there this autumn, lured in part by the prospect of buying up rugs and antiques at bargain prices because of the fall in the value of Chinese currency.

As for Shanghai, it is one of the few places in the world where one can go in freely without any visa attached to one's passport. And, so far as this correspondent's personal experiences are any guide, the risk of "incidents" with Japanese soldiers in regions far away from the front is negligible.

No doubt the success of Japan's drive for more tourists will depend largely on the ability of its tourist agencies to make these facts more generally known. The Japanese customs examination is not especially severe, except as regards books, magazines and other matter which suggests the possibility of "dangerous thought." A little less officiousness on the part of inquiring policemen in some parts of the Empire (notably in Korea) and fewer and shorter questionnaires for intending visitors to fill out would be a help to the tourist industry. However, these conditions are not a wartime development, but were always characteristic of Japan.

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Refugee Aide

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Robert T. Pell

Assistant Director of the Intergovernmental Committee

Pell Says Hitler Is to Ease Drive On Elderly Jews

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Robert T. Pell, Assistant Director of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, said today that Adolf Hitler had agreed to relax his campaign against elderly German Jews provided their children emigrate as soon as possible.

Mr. Pell said he would go to Germany within the next two weeks to work out plans for the removal of "approximately 150,000 active young Jews."

He said the Refugee Committee would ask specific assurances that elderly Jews would be guaranteed a decent living.

Mr. Pell will go to Germany as a member of a delegation including Mr. George Rublee, Director of the Committee; Mr. Joseph Cotton of New York, and a British financial expert. They will see Field Marshal Hermann Göring, using suggestions outlined recently in London by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, as a basis for negotiations.

Under this plan governments sympathetic to Jews would be asked to increase their purchases of German goods and Germany, in return, would devote a fraction of the foreign exchange thus provided to enable Jews to transfer their money into foreign currency.

Originally the Schacht plan called for removal of all Jews—some 700,000 from Germany.

Religion Gives Immediate Aid To Democracy

Protestant, Jew, Roman Catholic join forces with Roosevelt against totalitarianism.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—The first fruits of President Roosevelt's collaboration with organized religion in the interest of world democracy against totalitarianism are coming strikingly to light. There are many significantly inter-related factors:

First—The Vatican, through its newspaper Osservatore Romano, today emphatically endorses the results of the Lima Conference and sharply criticizes the derisive interpretations of Lima advanced by the Italian fascist press.

Second — President Roosevelt conferred yesterday with both Roman Catholic and Protestant leaders, together and separately, on various aspects of world problems. He had, on the previous day, had a luncheon conference with Cardinal Mundelein.

Third—Today, two high Roman Catholic prelates left Washington for an 18,000-mile air tour of Latin America to develop "cultural relationships between the American Republics." The Rev. John P. O'Hara, President of Notre Dame University, has been serving as a member of the American Delegation at the Lima Conference.

History Repeats Itself

Behind such concrete events as these lie a wealth of little-known and little-understood developments Actually, President Roosevelt is following a trend as old as the Christian era itself (or older), and is deliberately turning to the continuing power and facilities of the Church to meet the challenge of the State's autocracy. He is turning to the well-known and often-used public information and organizational facilities of the Protestant churches; organized Jewry is, of course, in the very cockpit of action; and latterly the President has cultivated special relations with the Vatican and with Roman Catholic leaders in the United States, apparently to stimulate their resistance to authoritarian governments in Europe and Latin America.

Yesterday a delegation of the National Peace Conference in which Protestant leaders are prominent requested the President to take the lead in calling a world conference for economic and militant disarmament. Though they did not announce this publicly, it is understood that these church leaders are considering organization of a world religious conference on these problems in case governments do not act. Though Roman Catholic and Jewish leaders were represented in the group, the effort is in the main Protestant.

Protestants Well Equipped

It is through such activities, which have been going on in various forms for many years, that the Protestant

(Continued on Page 17, Column 2)

Scenes and Figures in the News at Lima

In the Limelight

Above: The guard of honor that greeted José María Cantilo on his brief visit to Lima. Below: Two members of the Inter-American Commission of Women, left, Señora Saenz de Saenz of Bolivia and Señora Ana Rose S. de Martinez Guerrero of Argentina.

Italy Intensifies Its Bid for Trade In South America

ROME, Dec. 29 (AP) — Signs of a campaign to reinforce Italian trade in South America, particularly in Argentina, appeared in the wake of the Pan-American Conference.

The Italian intention to bid for a bigger market was indicated first in the announcement of a new commercial treaty designed to triple Italian trade with Uruguay and then in newspaper comment that Argentina would profit more from trading with totalitarian states than with American countries.

Dr. Carlos Concha

of Peru who served as Chairman of the Pan-American Conference at Lima.

Lima in Review: New Values Seen In Declaration

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 29—Alone in the silent halls of the eighth Pan-American Conference, with delegates dispersed now in all directions, there presides a floral dove of peace, gift of a local florist.

Not unworthily, the scene serves as epilogue to a Conference whose closing moments were pervaded by deep feeling and by the singing of hymns. Inter-American unity and devotion to mutual ideals never were stronger.

The significance of the Lima Declaration of Continental Solidarity grows in retrospect. Though its text was a compromise, though it remained only a declaration, closing addresses at the Conference enlarged on the national convictions behind it, and disclosed both sincerity and a unanimous recognition of the need for American solidarity.

The American nations have operated traditionally as independent sovereign units. Some wished to modify their freedom of action at this Conference, in the direction of joint, binding contracts, directed against aggression from without. But enough preferred to retain their flexibility of action in an uncertain world so that the crux of the Conference was the possible degree of common consent. This proved to be notable and was magnified by the concluding addresses.

Thus Secretary of State Cordell Hull said that declarations, sincerely indorsed, conceivably are stronger than treaties. Moreover, they come into force at once, avoiding the delays of ratification. Thus Dr. Carlos Concha, President of the Conference, focused the distinctive contribution of Lima beyond that of the Buenos Aires Conference of 1936 as producing the first specific statement of collective intention to defend the American political and social order against any foreign menace.

Thus Adolph A. Berle, Jr., of the United States Delegation, traced the transformation of Inter-American relations through the suspicions at Havana in 1928, the good will at Montevideo in 1933, the peace treaties of Buenos Aires in 1936, and now Lima's joint "measures of co-operative defense."

News and comment on Lima conference: Page 2.

By a Staff Photographer

Pomp and Pageantry

Above: The main lobby of the Conference Hall. Below: The flags of American nations fly over the Conference Hall in the Congress Building in Lima, Peru.

Long List of New Industries To Keep U. S. Busy, Experts Say

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Dec. 29—A brilliant forecast of new industries growing out of invention and sufficient to dispel pessimism regarding American business was presented to the American Economic Association in convention here by Prof. Waldo E. Fisher of the University of Pennsylvania.

Speaking as a reporter of facts acquired in his personal investigation, Professor Fisher refused to be dejected as to the future of American industry, which he saw expanding into vast new fields, as well as enlarging in old ones.

"The findings of this survey of new industries would seem to indicate," he said, "that the problem which the American people is facing today is not one of technological advancement but of determining the economic and political conditions that are essential for the development of new industries and of discovering how such conditions can best be established.

"Unless this is done, one wonders whether future economic historians will not conclude that we as a people talked, borrowed, and legislated ourselves into a depressed economy."

Similarly Prof. Oskar Lange of the University of Chicago declared that there is no evidence that the American economy is contracting but that dangerous present tendencies may cause it to do so.

Division however manifested itself among the economists as soon as they assembled. The outlook for new industry was discounted and the view that nearly all major industry has reached maturity and is slowing down was given by Profs. Glen E. McLaughlin and Ralph J. Watkins of the Bureau of Business Research, University of Pittsburgh.

Their paper was read by Dr. Watkins who on Jan. 1 becomes Assistant Administrator of the new Wage and Hour Division at Washington.

The slowing down of industrial trends over the world brings new problems and explains the tendency of government to intervene in industry, according to Dr. Watkins' analysis.

"It is probably fair to say that an enterprise system functions best in an expanding economy," he said, "and that the appearance of industrial maturity raises profound questions concerning the ability of an enterprise system to produce a progressive evolution of the economy under conditions of maturity.

"We believe that it is essentially these questions which lie behind the transformation of economies throughout the world in recent

(Continued on Page 17, Column 4)

Mounting Cost Marks State's Aid for Aged

November bill came to $2,095,284—Need for additional funds is pressing problem.

Old-age assistance payments in Massachusetts have hit a record high, it was disclosed today by Walter V. McCarty, State Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Payments totaling $2,095,284 were sent to 74,128 persons in November, Mr. McCarty said in describing a situation that now becomes one of the most serious problems to face the incoming Legislature.

The number of cases is increasing at the rate of 1 per cent a month, according to Mr. McCarty, and there is apparently no reason why it will not continue to increase, thus rolling up deficits of serious proportions.

Cites Record Growth

Explaining how the old-age assistance has grown in Massachusetts, Mr. McCarty pointed out that in 1935 there were but 29,000 cases on the rolls and payments totaled $9,000,000 for the year.

However, in 1936 the Legislature lowered the age for recipients of the aid from 70 to 65. This caused a doubling of the number of cases and of expenditures.

This winter it is expected that a drive will be made to have the Legislature lower the age limit still more and to set a minimum monthly payment of $40.

The picture is further complicated by the recent WPA ruling that all on WPA rolls over 65 would have to be dropped and transferred to old age assistance lists. This would mean, Mr. McCarty estimates, the adding of 4,200 persons and a boost in costs of $1,500,000 yearly. The new WPA order has been held in abeyance until Feb. 1. There is a possibility it may be rescinded.

Even if the Legislature maintains the status quo and the WPA doesn't go through with its order, the old-age assistance situation in Massachusetts will be in an acute condition, Mr. McCarty holds.

Monthly Cost Gains

The monthly cost of this assistance has been rising at the rate of 1 per cent a month. Presumably it will continue around the November peak of $23,500,000.

Approximately half this sum is paid by the Federal Government. Of the remainder the Commonwealth pays two-thirds and the cities and towns one-third.

The State's portion is supposed to be met by the levy on horse and dog racing. Last year such revenue was $500,000 short of meeting the demand. This year it may be $2,500,000 short.

The question before the Legislature is: Where is this money to come from?

A Very Thirsty Ship Is the Queen Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, England — The Queen Mary is a very thirsty ship. When it takes a drink it consumes 1,400,000 gallons. If there were many liners of its size the people of Southampton might go short of water, which is one of the reasons why the Town Council has decided to draw for its supplies on the River Itchen which was immortalized by Izaak Walton, the "Compleat Angler."

At present Southampton's water supply comes from the chalk hills of Hampshire through 600 miles of mains, but 700 years ago it trickled through wooden conduits laid down by Franciscan friars. The friars' waterworks, said to be the earliest in the country apart from those in London, served Southampton until the beginning of the nineteenth century.

American Battle Fleet Starts for Maneuvers

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Gray ships of war moving out of Southern California naval bases Dec. 28 revealed that the United States fleet is girded for five months of intense battle exercises. Operations will extend down the west coast, around the Panama Canal area, through the Caribbean Sea and up the Atlantic Coast, from January to June.

The first ships to go to sea are the supply, maintenance and repair craft of the base force, commonly known as the fleet train. They are the slower moving craft of the American armada. One week later the dreadnaughts, aircraft carriers, the heavy cruisers, new destroyers, and submarines will start out at dawn from San Diego and San Pedro. The sky patrols will fly south the week following.

Intimate Message from Washington

Now Is the Time When Big Bugs at Home Are Swallowed Up in That Political Maw That Is the House of Representatives

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

In the social whirl of the Christmas holidays, Washington has seen the usual number of nicely uniformed young men from the Naval and Military Academies cutting a wide social swath. Washington is a social center besides being the head of the Government and it is a pleasant part of the holiday parade to see these fine-faced youngsters basking in the favor of their feminine consorts.

Alas for them now! The holidays are coming to a close and shortly they must return to arduous studies and the anonymity that comes to men in the ranks, or worse still, to the indignities offered freshmen who are at the beck and call of upper class hazing.

These thoughts are aroused by the fact that soon Congressmen will be streaming back to Washington, where much the same abrupt change of social status will occur to some of them as happens to the cadets. This is particularly true of members of the House. They have gone through an election, they have been successful; they have basked in the smiles of political and social victory. How important they are in their home town!

And now—alas, next Tuesday, 435 representatives will assemble in one room on Capitol Hill and find themselves in a chamber where, even with the new amplifying system, installed by David Lynn, Capitol architect, it will be hard to make themselves heard; where the line of speakers on any given subject will jostle like a cafeteria queue, and where the dignity of office sinks to a minimum in the sheer overabundance of numbers.

Is Whittled Down

Congressman X, who has been accompanied to his train back home, by a brass band, finds in Washington that he is just one more shell on the seashore. Put your ear close enough and you will hear the hollow sound customarily associated with shells. Very soon he will be glad to find his name mentioned in newspapers. Even the visiting delegation from back home, which takes up so much of a Representative's time, may have its value in salving his injured pride and sense of importance.

The condition in Washington has deep and subtle results on the course of legislation, if one could only analyze them. Certainly it produces a competition for publicity. Few people doubt that the House of Representatives is too big. It takes half an hour for a roll call. A freshman Congressman, unless he is already something of a figure, like Bruce Barton, cannot hope to make a name for himself in one term. Wait till he has been elected half a dozen times, has got some good committee assignments which come by seniority, has learned his way about the capital—then he begins to exercise a degree of power. Fortunate is the Representative who comes from a Southern District which traditionally re-elects the same man.

The most powerful geographical element in Congress today is the South, simply because of the longevity of its members' service. A list of present committee chairmen sounds like a roster of the Southern States; just take Texas alone, and if we count the Senate, it has the Vice-President, and chairmanship of the Military Affairs and the Special Elections Committee, and the Public Buildings Committee; while in the House Sam Rayburn is Majority Leader, Marvin Jones heads the Committee on Agriculture; Milton West, an Elections Committee; Hatton Sumners, Judiciary; Fritz Lanham, Building and Grounds, and John Mansfield, Rivers and Harbors. Not a bad collection for one State.

The Room Cramps Him

The new Representative is very apt to resent the cramping confines of the over-populated House, and with good reason. Were it half the size it would be twice as effective. It is no match for the 96-man Senate, and its bargaining power has declined with every increase in size. Salaries of Senators and Representatives are alike $10,000, but nobody can doubt today which position has more prestige. The six-year term aids the Senator, of course, compared with the Representative's two, but besides that, there are just too many Representatives. They get in each other's way; drown each other out, frustrate one another's effort to attain publicity; it is a wonder they are not all misanthropes.

The founding fathers could never have foreseen anything like this. Frederick Muhlenberg of Pennsylvania, first Speaker of the House, (which met March 4, 1789, in New York City) presided over a body of 65 members. That was something like; it was a third smaller than the present Senate; it was a manageable affair where membership meant something; John Quincy Adams after he had left the Presidency found it not beneath his dignity to sit in the House, which by then, however, had swelled to 200-odd.

John Quincy Adams, by the way, led the revolt against the so-called "gag" rule, and smothered a resolution to annex Texas by a speech which took three weeks to deliver! Congressmen today are lucky if they can get the floor for three minutes!

The House has generally increased in size with every census. An effort to halt its expansion was made after 1830 to 1870 with the upper limit kept at 243, but then the doors to new $10,000 jobs in Washington were opened again, till the 435 limit was reached in 1910. By that time it was known past all question that the House was too big, and later apportionment was made on a basis which did not increase membership.

It is hard for the eager new Representative to discover his changed status in Washington. He is likely to develop frustration symptoms. He may seek undignified publicity. Perhaps the latent congressional hostility to each new President in turn is just a manifestation of this urge for self-vindication. At any rate there is one safety-valve, the Congressional Record. Soon now its pages will be filled. Under "extension of remarks," Mr. X may insert speeches that he never delivered, and "applause" that he never received.

Toscanini Leads Thousands Of Players He Never Sees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Music's latest and neatest trick—a lone musician in Walla Walla, Wash., or some other distant community, playing under the baton of Arturo Toscanini in New York—was explained at the Music Teachers' National Association Convention.

It's quite simple, said Ernest la Prade, Director of Music Research for the National Broadcasting Company. All you need is a flute or some other instrument tuned properly, and the music.

Then you set up your music rack, put the score on it, and wait for your entrance. Toscanini goes blithely along in New York; your loudspeaker brings in the music, and you fit your part to the whole and have a grand time—if Toscanini doesn't go too fast or you don't lose your place.

Thousands of people are doing this, Mr. La Prade said, and hardly any of them are out of their heads, no matter what the neighbors think. In fact, Mr. La Prade has developed a whole radio program based on the idea, and more than 10,000 persons are on his list and receive regularly the materials and advance programs for his so-called "home symphony."

"One fanatical flute-player," said Mr. La Prade, "reported that he played five different symphonies under five different conductors during a single week end."

If anything further was needed to convince him the idea was good, he had this letter:

"I have been enjoying playing with all the symphony orchestras on the air for the last 10 years. I am now 77 years old and in order to play more efficiently I shall take lessons again."

The music teachers were guests of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at a White House reception. They arranged to hear the National Symphony Orchestra under Hans Kindler last night in a program which included music by the American composers Roy Harris and Burnet Tuthill, and a performance of Constant Lambert's "Rio Grande" given with the assistance of Evelyn Swarthout, American pianist, and the Washington Choral Society.

Labor Law Revision Favored by Borah

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho said he would support any reasonable amendment to the Wagner Labor Act to provide for an "impartial tribunal" in settling business-labor disputes.

"The Labor Relations Act, as it was drafted, was definitely a pro-labor act," Senator Borah said. "But labor has become stronger and more able to take care of its rights, and the law now should be more impartial." One of the complaints of critics of the Law is that employers are denied the right to initiate cases before the Labor Board.

In the Boston Section:

Continuance of employee exemption from unemployment insurance urged.

Story of stickiness unfolded by chemists.

Taxi business in Boston gets an airing.

Security Board fails to approve five U. C. C. men.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Germany Frees Arrested Jews On Pledge to Leave Country

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The days of the wholesale arrests of Jews throughout Germany which followed the murder of Ernst vom Rath in Paris appear at an end. Of the thousands who were then sent to prison or concentration camp for no other reason than that they were non-Aryan, the vast majority have been released, but only on condition that they leave the country within a short, definitely prescribed period. In many cases, such statements were signed by the arrested persons simply to escape from the conditions in which they found themselves, even though they had no clear idea as to where they would find a new home.

These Jews, together with those who have long since decided that their only hope lay in finding refuge elsewhere, have been besieging the foreign consulates in the hope of getting visas. As was to be expected, the American and British passport departments are most in request. Hundreds wait daily before the doors are opened, while inside are officials who have been working night and day for weeks.

Periodically, the notice "Passport section closed for today" appears, and hundreds of Jews see their chance of escape relegated to months ahead unless the authorities in London and Washington speed up matters.

Even after the Jew has settled the important problem of obtaining a visa for his new home, he then has to deal with the German financial authorities. Here, he can be very quickly relieved of a large part of his wealth through the payment of various taxes. In fact, expropriation is the only word which expresses what happens.

What of the future Jewish policy in this country? It is generally considered unlikely that there will be any more "spontaneous" outbreaks similar to that of Nov. 9 to 10. The reaction among the general population was anything but what had been expected, and it is known that there were differences of opinion even among the strongest anti-Semites in the Party as to such methods. Many of these maintain that only "legal" methods should be adopted.

Whatever economic and financial power the Jews may still have had here after Nov. 10 last has now been completely ended by the early December decrees which deprived them of the right to buy real estate or mortgages, to dispose of their own property and compelled them to deposit stocks, shares, fixed interests and other securities in a foreign exchange bank, from which they can be removed or sold only with government permission.

The right to sell or pawn gold, platinum, silver, and precious stones is also possible only with official approval. It is also decreed that the bulk of Jewish real estate will come into Aryan trusteeship under government supervision. In practice, this can mean that the Jews will gradually be made to sell their property whenever the authorities so desire.

Mayor's Permit Required

The methods of Aryanizing Jewish firms differs but a general rule seems to be something like as follows, according to the Deutsche Bergwerkzeitung, an important industrial organ. The intending purchaser (Aryan) first finds the shop, negotiates the purchase, and concludes a regulation sale contract with the existing owner. The would-be owner must then obtain the permission of the local mayor, or, if larger industries are concerned, the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Such permission is given only if the continuance of the shop or factory concerned is considered to be in the national interest.

What prices are paid may be judged by the fact that nothing is allowed for good will since, according to this German paper, the turnover in Jewish business is down 33⅓ per cent since 1935, and new stocks have not been acquired seeing that the aim of the Jewish owners was to get as much cash as possible quickly. Valuation of a shop is generally done by an expert from the local chamber of commerce and generally on the basis of 50 per cent of its selling value.

The next step in large cities like Berlin, where the Jews are still big house-owners, will be either to compel them to sell this property or, if they occupy more rooms than the authorities consider fit, to make them share them with Jews from the poorer districts, thus making room for Aryans now badly housed.

Separate Areas Planned.

If the Ghetto of former centuries is not to be introduced, nevertheless, the Jews are obviously going to be separated from the rest of the population, seeing that already certain of the main streets are forbidden them.

With the virtual end of Jewish business on Dec. 31, and the dismissal of Jewish employees from Aryan businesses, it is not hard to see that there will be hundreds of penniless, homeless Jews who must be housed somewhere and have no places to go and little money to pay for them if such existed. Under such conditions it is considered probable that the Jews will be allocated to special districts in the various cities. The hope also exists that within a short time, America, England and other countries willing to take Jewish emigrants will have begun to receive them.

In this way, something will have been done to ease the housing problem here which has become acute because most of the building program of the past five years has been mainly, not for workers' dwellings, but for rearmament public structures and auto roads.

Soviets to Reward 'Valor' in Labor

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—A Soviet decree yesterday authorized medals for workers, entitling them to ride free on all Soviet streetcars for life.

The medals for "labor valor" and "labor prominence" carry with them monthly stipends of ten and five rubles ($2 and $1), respectively.

They are to go to workers who set outstanding examples of high production in the number of tons of coal mined, cotton picked, wheat raised, and other tasks.

In addition, a new order, "Hero of Socialist Labor," will be conferred by the Supreme Soviet for "the highest degree of distinction in economic and cultural achievement."

Inventors and others who have made outstanding contributions to economic and scientific progress in the Soviet Union will be considered for this award, which carries with it the decoration of the Order of Lenin.

Canada-to-Mexico Road Plan Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — With the establishment of an office here and in Denver, Colorado, on Jan. 1, 1939, a five-year program to establish an international highway between Mexico City and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, will begin. It is to be undertaken by the International Highway Eighty-Five Association, of which Bert F. Bell, Rapid City, South Dakota, is the head. An office already has been established in Mexico City to promote the highway.

The Association this summer sponsored a successful motorcade of interested organizations and individuals from Prince Albert to El Paso, Texas, calling at scores of cities and towns on Highway 85.

Also organized in Saskatchewan is the Northern Trans-Canada Highway Association, the objective of which is the construction of a hard-surfaced road through northern Saskatchewan as an alternative route to the present Trans-Canada route that crosses southern Saskatchewan. The north route would extend from Winnipeg, through Hudson Bay Junction, Prince Albert, North Battleford, Edmonton, to Jasper Park in Alberta.

Carnegie Funds Aid New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The Carnegie Corporation of New York has notified the New Zealand Council of Educational Research that it will extend grants to the Council for another five years. By 1944 the Corporation will have provided between £35,000 and £40,000 for the Council's experiments in educational research.

The Council has published several valuable surveys of education and culture in various departments, including a history of the New Zealand University, and a study of rural life.

The book has been welcomed as an important contribution to New Zealand sociology.

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Vast Free Territory in Central Africa

By a Staff Artist

Where African Division Is Possible

Shaded part of map is territory which 15 European nations agreed by treaty in 1884 to maintain free for trade of all nations with no special privilege for any one.

British Colonial Experts Analyze German Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Opposition displayed by the existing colonial and mandatory powers to Germany's demand for colonies has aroused a lively discussion here on the question of what changes if any ought to be made.

Lord Lugard former head of several important British colonies in tropical Africa, urges confining action to giving to all other nations "the most complete equality of commercial opportunity" in all such regions.

Sir John Harris, Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, urges a bolder course in the matter of transferring territories. Sir John makes the condition that the solution he suggests should be "part of a general settlement, including international disarmament under the accepted conditions of inspection and control."

Lord Lugard has explained his proposals in the columns of the Times, Sir John Harris has described his in Time and Tide.

Barriers to Transfer

Lord Lugard holds that mandated territory could not be transferred to any other power, because neither the nations now in control nor the Africans they rule would be likely to consent. Objection to any such transfer, he adds, has been increased by "the recent action (toward the Jews) of the present rulers of Germany."

Lord Lugard rejects also all idea of placing colonies and mandated territories under international control. The difficulties here, he indicates, are numerous. The various colonial powers differ fundamentally from one another in the respective colonial policies they favor and are not likely to be persuaded to surrender control to anybody else.

So much too would depend upon the nationality of the Governor in each area that the system might be unworkable. Similarly insuperable difficulties, he holds, must arise if any attempt were made to subject existing colonial administrations to anything of the nature of international supervision.

On the other hand Lord Lugard thinks it might be possible to render more complete the system already in operation under what are known as the "Congo Basin Treaties." These Treaties preclude any form of preferential tariff in the areas to which they apply.

The First Treaty

The first of them was signed in Berlin in 1885. The signatories were Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Italy, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Norway, Sweden and the United States. It was subsequently ratified by all except America.

It provided for equality, without respect of nation, in the exploitation of African resources, alike in matters of industrial development and of individual settlement It included declarations for the abolition of slavery and the neutrality of the territories in the event of war. It also provided for the free navigation of the Niger and Congo Rivers.

The arrangement was partially modified by the Declaration of Brussels of 1890 and by the Convention of St. Germain of 1919 but its main features are still in force.

The area to which the Congo Basin arrangement extends as described in Lord Hailey's "African Survey," embraced the whole of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland, a corner of Northern Rhodesia, the whole of the Belgian Congo, a large part of French Equatorial Africa and parts of Portuguese East and West Africa.

Sir John's Scheme Is Broader

Sir John Harris's scheme would attempt even more fundamental changes. In order to arrive at a general settlement, he would call a conference of all the signatories of the Congo Basin Agreements. The function of this conference would be to endeavor to place the existing arrangement of equality-of-opportunity upon a broader basis and to make it applicable to a wider area.

The geographical limits Sir John proposes for this agreement would embrace the whole of tropical Africa including the Sudan. Abyssinia, the Portuguese Colonies and Nigeria as well as the Congo Basin territories.

In order to meet the German complaint of "exclusive sovereignty," Sir John would have each Power concerned "throw open its administrative services to an agreed proportion of nationalities other than its own." He would also require all public works and loans to be put up for international tender on a competitive basis.

Sir John also suggests the formation of a German zone. This zone, he thinks, might comprise the Cameroons, including areas on the north bank of the Congo up to the Sanga River, from France and Belgium, also the enclave of Cabenda from Portugal, also the Rio del Rey region southeast of Nigeria from Britain.

New U. S. Note on Jews

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prentiss B. Gilbert, United States Charge d'Affaires, presented a note to the German Foreign Office today asking that American citizens be exempted from provisions of the decree forbidding non-Aryans to act as managers or assistant managers of plants after Jan. 1.

The American Chamber of Commerce found no cases of Americans being removed from managerial jobs had been reported since the decree was issued Dec. 23.

Mr. Gilbert's action, however, was regarded as an attempt to forestall possible removals.

Week Ends in Jail For Tipsy Motorists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The American experiment of sending intoxicated motorists to jail for week ends until their sentences are worked out, is to be tried in New Zealand, says the Minister of Transport, Robert Semple.

Magistrates are substituting imprisonment for fines in cases of driving while under the influence of drink, but the difficulty arises that offenders often lose their wages and perhaps their jobs, and their families suffer.

It is thought that the plan of putting them in prison at week ends and allowing them out during the week, will meet this. Mr. Semple says offenders will be given an opportunity for reflection, and on Monday mornings they will have to put on their running shoes to get home for some breakfast before they leave for work.

Britain Tests Its Food

LONDON (AP)—Of 151,375 articles examined during 1937 under the food and drugs (adulteration) act, 8,401 were found to be adulterated or not up to standard, according to the Ministry of Health.

Germany Warns South America On Trade Links

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Rudolf Brinkmann, Secretary of State in the German Economics Ministry, today warned South American countries to stick close to Germany economically or they might find themselves without a lucrative market.

He gave the implied threat of switching German business to southeastern Europe should Latin-American states "succumb to the machinations" directed against Germany.

Herr Brinkmann, writing in the Berlin economic magazine Wirtschaftsblatt, declared:

"We are not surprised that efforts are being made to cloud our relations, good until now, with South America with the open aim of damaging us economically by crippling our raw material imports from there.

"We are convinced that the South American states will think practically enough not to succumb to such suggestions.

"Should, however, the machinations directed against us receive attention, then we do not hesitate to declare that the time fortunately is past when it was thought possible to strike effectively at us economically by such methods.

"For today the economic axis from the North Sea to the Black Sea is a reality and one may be assured that we will know how to strengthen this axis further to benefit Greater Germany and the southeast that is bound to it (Germany) in friendship."

Soviet Tightens Labor Discipline; Aimed at Idlers

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—A new decree tightening labor discipline and revising disability and pension payments was hailed by Soviet newspapers today as a forward step in socialist economy.

The order was aimed especially at floaters and habitual absentees "and all who do not want to work." It required factory managers and other executives to deal ruthlessly with "disorganizers of production," and threatened executives with removal or arrest if they are proved lax.

Vacations will be given only workers who have been on the job at least a year. Maternity vacations were ordered reduced from four months to 35 days before the birth of a child and 28 days after. Downward revisions were provided for disability pensions. Workers who quit jobs will be forced to relinquish within 10 days the government residences they had in connection with the jobs.

The Communist Party paper Pravda declared:

"Honest and conscientious workers will find in this decree a true and vigorous defense of their interests, which were violated by idlers, floaters and absentees."

It emphasized that money saved by enforcing the measure would build homes for workers, new kindergartens, nurseries and the like.

"The provisions specifying stern treatment of idlers, floaters and other disorganizers of productions," it added, will be sad news to reactionary workers clinging to "the old capitalistic idea of doing less work for more money."

"On the other hand, millions of honest toilers will react to this decree with new examples of accomplishment."

Geologists Report New Mineral Species

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Gleaming brightly with hundreds of silver crystals, a new species of mineral, which mineralogists believe has never before been seen and identified, was exhibited Dec. 27 by Ward's Natural Science Establishment of the University of Rochester.

Naming of the ore as a new species was announced by Dr. Dean Gamble, head of the Science Establishment, on receipt of word from Dr. Charles Palache, Professor of Mineralogy at Harvard University, that chemical analysis and other tests had failed to link it with any known species.

Dr. Gamble said he received the mineral about three months ago from one of his South American collectors, who found it in the Cerro de Pasco Province of Peru.

Natural scientists at Harvard reported that the mineral is composed of sulphur, arsenic and lead. They assigned a chemical formula to it and suggested the name "gratonite," in honor of Dr. Louis C. Graton, Harvard geologist long associated with mining geology in Peru.

The new mineral will be exhibited before the mineralogical section of the Geological Society of America at its convention in New York.

Post Office Deficit Put at $43,811,556

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster General James A. Farley said Dec. 28 that free services caused a post office deficit of $43,811,556 for the 1938 fiscal year. Otherwise, his annual report said, the Department would have shown a profit of $4,412,821.

The free services, Mr. Farley said, included carrying of mail free for Congressmen, Government Departments and blind persons, subsidization of air mail and other "non-postal functions."

Receipts for the year ending last June 30 were $728,634,051 and expenditures $772,445,607. In the previous year, revenues were $726,201,109, expenditures $772,815,842 and the gross deficit $46,614,633.

The Wrong Basket

DENVER, Colo.—With the score tied 28-all, Ross Plymell, guard on the Brighton, Colo., basketball team, came up with the ball after a wild closing-seconds scramble and looped a spectacular one-handed shot into the basket.

His breath-taking toss won the basketball game, 30-28—for Denver's Red Shields, Brighton's opponents. Plymell had scored in the wrong goal.

Gains in Morale Bulk Large In Final Analysis at Lima

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Following are some of the more salient excerpts from addresses closing the eighth Pan-American Conference here, a reading of which is requisite to a thorough understanding of the less tangible elements of morale which have contributed signally to the Conference's success:

Cordell Hull:

Today we take a new step. We have spent long and profitable days in intimate exchange of views. We have discussed at length the policies and purposes that animate our Governments. We have come to know each others hearts and minds. Out of these exchanges has come this Declaration (The Lima Declaration of Continental Solidarity), this common formulation of our common policy. We have each and every one of us bent somewhat in form and scope to the will, the judgment, and the desire of the rest of us, but our broad purpose has united us. We have sacrificed no fundamentals. This Declaration comes in that deep sense from the whole of us.

It can be accurately stated that the Declaration which the Conference approves today, while not dramatized or amplified as to details, contains the substance of the various other proposals advanced by a number of us during the Conference.

Its formulation illustrates the use and meaning of the conference method. We have proven our ability to use this method successfully and to find thereby the phrases and instruments suitably expressive of our common aims. I like to think that our achievement is in part due to our training in democratic procedure and our tradition of the democratic forms of government.

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Let us not minimize the true value of the accomplishments of this Conference. The advance made is broad and constructive. Our deliberations have added to our common continental faith, new substantive principles and new procedure of consultation.

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If there be any who have not grasped the achievements of this Conference let me again ask them to lift up their eyes and look at the political turmoil, strife, and poverty which curse so many parts of the world and which threaten to cast their baneful influence over the Continent of the Americas and then to look by way of contrast at the solidarity, unity, and peaceful objectives proclaimed by this Conference.

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There still is needed the moral crusade whereby the soul of every one, even the humblest of our citizens, may be liberated and raised to its greatest capacity so that each of the many millions on our continent may find his greatest opportunity to serve his country, his fellow men and his God.

There are those who think the world is based on force. Here, within this Continent, we can confidently deny this. And the course of history shows that noble ideas and spiritual forces in the end have a greater triumph. Tonight especially we can say this, for on this night nearly two thousand years ago there was born a son of God who declined force and kingdoms and proclaimed the great lesson of universal love. Without force, his kingdom lives today after a lapse of nineteen centuries. It is the principality of peace; the peace which we here hope in a humble measure to help to give by his grace to the Continent of the Americas.

Alfred M. Landon:

An appreciation of these circumstances (the threats to democracy in various parts of the world) has imparted to this Conference particular responsibility. I believe that this responsibility has been well discharged. From the beginning it has been plain that there existed among the delegations a great measure of unity and common purpose. We have not had to deal with any basic difference of interest or purpose. We have had to decide rather as to how best, and how far, to express in written declarations our sense of solidarity; and how best and how far to implement this with political machinery. We have had on the one hand to seek terms which expressed with adequate certainty and clearness our agreement upon common policy, while on the other hand providing sufficient flexibility to meet all possible variations in future events.

The decisions are represented by the Declaration of the principles of solidarity and other connected resolutions.

We are all clear in our own minds of what we have tried to express in these texts, but we all know that events alone will test their meaning. What we are capable of making them will determine what they are. It is the spirit, not the word, that decides when events press.

The American Republics seek a passage through present difficulties without conflict or war. They wish to turn aside from themselves any influence that may disturb their peace, create dissension between them, and confuse their national life. Acting together, for these purposes, there is no element of intention to form a separate bloc. Every principle to which we have pledged ourselves, one country to the other, is of universal applicability and open to all countries in the world.

We know that despite the magnificent resources of this Hemisphere, the American Republics can not, even if they wished, make a world of their own. Any such attempt would fail. We could not build a high plateau above and beyond the rest of the world. Our destiny must be worked out in full contact with events originating elsewhere. This is a task that will require the greatest leadership that we can develop.

Quotes From Lima

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, PERU—Lima speaks on some of the most urgent problems before the world today:

"Venezuela recognizes the unquestionable advantages of economic disarmament, but disarmament cannot be unilateral, nor even regional, unless it becomes universal. For this reason we would recommend . . . a World Economic Conference." Gustavo Herrera, Venezuelan Delegate and Minister to Germany.

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"Democracy today is the object of attacks tending to undermine its bases and discredit it, by exponents of anti-democratic philosophies in government, who, to bring about their ends of implanting such philosophies in the American Continent, resort to various means. With their sequels of despotisms, intolerances, racial hatreds and persecutions, they link ideological propaganda, open or concealed, with commercial and economic penetration.

"In such circumstances, there is today no room for a passive attitude on the part of the American nations in the face of this anti-democratic offensive. It is indispensable for them to march forward with the juridical powers of democracy to sustain and defend its ideological integrity and its practical applications. Its principles and institutions should be rooted more firmly in youth and in the masses. The major bulwark against anti-democratic doctrines is found in this popular security, brought about by a democracy frankly militant." From Panama's project on education to defend and spread democracy.

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"We should rise as one to defend, if they should be menaced, the superior principles of liberty, equality, and justice for which we have struggled in the past and which we intend to conserve intact in the common heritage of our American Republics." "Leon Alfred, President of Haiti's Delegation.

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"It is inadmissible to range in opposed positions the Old World and the New, on geographical grounds; the opposition presents itself in the terrain of ideology. Also, it would be unjust to lump, in one category, nations . . . in the vanguard of the most advanced and progressive . . . (I quote Dr. Francisco Tudela of Peru)—"The Pan American Conference of Lima will be an impressive display of continental solidarity against the totalitarian governments of the Old World." Francisco Castilla Nájera, President of Mexican Delegation. Ambassador to Washington.

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"The essential objective of the American Continent's action for peace ought to consist not only in the peaceful settlement of international disputes between the republics, but to extinguish the causes from which disputes spring." From Mexican project of convention on diplomatic protection.

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Trade Agreement Explained As Pact of U. S. and Dominions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question has been asked what has been the technical process whereby this year's Anglo-American trade treaty has changed the British Empire preferences arranged at Ottawa in 1932.

The answer is that these changes have been fixed by mutual exchange of documents between the United Kingdom and each of the other coequal nations of the British Commonwealth.

In this year's trade treaty negotiations at Washington, the United States was dealing not with Britain alone but with a whole series of independent nations of which Britain, although in some ways the most important, was only one.

Canada was directly represented.

Britain spoke for the other British Empire nations as well as for itself; but to do this it had to be in constant cable communication with Canberra, Pretoria, Wellington, Delhi, and other far distant capitals, so as to obtain their authority to everything that was settled.

The process of agreement was complicated, since each mutual preference proposed to be made between Britain and the United States had to be considered independently by each British Dominion. There was thus many-sided bargaining, every Dominion having to consider how it would itself be affected, and in some instances putting forward counterclaims on its own account.

The Ottawa arrangement for mutual preference among the British Empire countries in 1932 was in the form of a series of separate agreements by which each particular country undertook to be bound. Practically all of these agreements had to be signed by Britain as one of the contracting parties, but this was only because the other individual Dominions were all interested in the big market which the United Kingdom afforded for their products.

Now that certain changes, by the Anglo-American Trade Treaty, have been decided upon in those British Empire agreements, the only thing necessary is an interchange of notes to place on record what has been settled.

It may be said, therefore, that as far as the British Empire is concerned, alterations now made are within the framework of Ottawa.

Those nations which signed agreements at Ottawa were Britain, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, Southern Rhodesia, and Newfoundland. The Irish Free State was not among them, but care was taken in this year's Anglo-Irish trade settlement not to include anything at variance with what was at that time still being thrashed out in Washington.

They Hear Their Own Voices

Country Life; © Camera Talks

There's an Operatic Pose in Their Appearance

Upper left—The camel listens to its own grunting. Upper right—The sea lion recognizes its own bellow. Lower left—The husky's bark is preserved for posterity. Lower right—The zebra adds his bray. They all are recorded in an animal book of gramophone disks.

Auto Driving Course in Schools Aids Safety Campaign in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—"Attention, class! Now Johnny, define a 'safe driving speed.' Mary, explain the 'right-of-way' at intersections. Tommy, how long will it take a car to stop at a speed of 40 miles an hour?"

These and scores of other pertinent questions on safe and sane driving of motor vehicles have become an important part of the curriculum of high school in all sections of Oregon.

Not only is this a recognized course, open to all students interested in many high schools, but a regular textbook, entitled "Are Young Drivers Good Drivers?" has been issued jointly by the Division of Safety of the Secretary of State's Office and the Office of Superintendent of Instruction.

The high school course is one of the major activities of the Safety Division, organized recently under the direction of Hugh E. Rosson. It has the full approval and co-operation of Earl Snell, recently re-elected as State Secretary.

The manual shows by graphic charts that while automobile drivers between the ages of 15 and 24 comprise 22 per cent of the total, they actually are involved in 34 per cent of the fatal accidents in the State. Drivers from 25 to 39 equal 42 per cent of the total, yet cause only 28 per cent of the accidents. Drivers from 40 to 54 comprise 26 per cent, and are involved in exactly 26 per cent of accidents. From 55 to 64 the percentage of drivers is 7 per cent, and accident ratio 6 per cent, and above 65 the driver per cent is 3 and the accident percentage double that.

The manual is illustrated and takes up in detail such subjects as danger from slippery pavements, speed and control of the car, distances in which cars can be stopped in emergency at different speeds, motor vehicle laws and regulations, arm signals, use of brakes and horn, and many other details of safe driving.

A significant chapter is entitled "Be a Good Sport When Driving," and stresses courtesy as an accident preventative.

The high school course is a part of a State-wide safety campaign now vigorously under way. The program includes safety contests in communities, educational programs under the sponsorship of civic and other organizations, and active support of better highways and improvements designed to lessen the accident toll.

Oregon Lad Wins Potato Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—A farm boy now holds the record for the largest volume of potatoes grown on an acre of ground in this high-producing potato district. He is James Hammond—son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Hammond of Merrill—who this year won the annual Klamath basin 4-H potato growing contest.

The young farmer's acre of ground yielded 53,590 pounds of potatoes, or 535.9 sacks of 100 pounds each. Of this volume 81.8 per cent were rated as U. S. No. 1 potatoes by a state-federal inspector. The lad's acre production in bushels totals 893, only about 200 short of the world's record, and some 580 bushels more than the average yield in this area up to this year.

According to County Agent Charles A. Henderson production generally throughout this basin has increased this year. It has gained steadily over a long period. In 1922 the basin's per acre average was 96.4. It reached a peak in 1936 at 312.5 bushels, and this year, it is believed, it has exceeded that average.

Shotwell Blames League's Foes For Anarchy of Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—History's answer to Woodrow Wilson's idea of a League of Nations is that the peace body, as the World War President conceived it, has never existed, in the opinion of Dr. James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University faculty.

Dr. Shotwell, one of the foremost proponents of the League, was a guest at a meeting of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation on the occasion of Mr. Wilson's eighty-second natal anniversary here yesterday, when he laid responsibility for the world military situation squarely on the doorsteps of opponents of the Wilson idea for peace machinery.

"When America renounced its great ideal, other nations proved false to theirs," he declared. "The anarchy we are living in today—the most dangerous since the fall of the Roman State—is the work of those who deny or falsify the conception of the community of nations set forth in the covenant. . . .

"If we take the short stretch of these last 20 years as the final verdict of history, then there can be no doubt but that selfish nationalism holds the key to our destiny. If so, there is no morality in international dealing. Force and violence in the hands of the militarists abroad and selfish indifference to right and wrong on the part of isolationists at home sap the very foundations of law and order in the world.

"If anyone is shocked at having our isolationists, mobilized under the banner of peace, group with the European or Asiatic militarists as the agents of international anarchy, they have only to consider that, without justice, there can be no lasting peace among nations."

Dr. Shotwell defined justice as "the fixed and constant purpose to give every man his due."

"Among nations it is the same fixed purpose neither to take what belongs to others nor to be the accomplice of such a crime," he continued. "Indifference to this everlasting principle of right and wrong makes for anarchy and the law of the jungle equally with the nation that despoils the weak and threatens violence to his neighbor. This kind of nationalism not only makes peace insecure, but prosperity impossible, for the world's business has become a world of credit, and credit means confidence in the future—a confidence which is impossible so long as violence rules in the world and peace-loving nations draw no distinction between the aggressor and his victim.

"Now, unless civilization is doomed, it is this problem of nationalism, and not the experiment of the League of Nations, which is destined to disappear. Nationalism may be the strongest force in the world at the moment, but it runs counter to the newest and most powerful factor in human history—the science that conquers time and space and changes all our relationships. Science has only just begun. It has all the centuries of the future ahead of it. In its first stages, it has been warped and misused by powerful nations. . . .

"The plan of Woodrow Wilson was, therefore, not an interlude in human affairs . . . but it is a political ally of the work of scientists, thinkers, and engineers in whose hands lie the forces of eternal change. If this is so, we should turn to it again, recast it to fit the purpose as the alternative of war.

"To do this effectively, we should build first among those people who treasure peace and practical democracy. We should emphasize justice rather than police and adjustment to changing conditions rather than a rigid adherence to ancient rights.

Jungle Sounds Come to Homes From Disks Recorded in Zoos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Members of the Zoological Society of London were treated recently to a demonstration of animals' voices from gramophone disks. These had been recorded for the journal, Country Life, which has published a book compiled by Dr. Julian Huxley, Secretary of the Society, and Mr. Ludwig Koch, recording expert.

The gramophone disks which help to illustrate the text are the result of more than a year's patient work by the authors and the Parlophone Company. It is claimed to be the first mammal sound-book in the English language.

One of the disks is devoted to a symphony of African animals and birds, such as might be heard by day and night in different parts of that country. Though actually recorded in the three Zoological Gardens of London, Whipsnade, and Paris, the roar of lions, the trumpeting of hippopotamuses, the scream of a baboon, the rattling of a porcupine's quills combine to give the effect of the jungle.

The sound part was accomplished with the aid of a Parlophone mobile recording van which had to be kept out of sight of the animals. Microphones were placed as near to them as possible and left there to accustom them to the devices, while operators in the van listened to the sounds on the loudspeaker and recorded those deemed suitable.

Then the disks were turned on for the animals themselves to hear. The llamas showed interest at once, and when the loud mating call came they started to chase each other away. On another occasion a llama came to the voice from quite a long way off, listened, and seeing none of its kind about, it sniffed the gramophone, and then disappointedly ran off.

The zebras on hearing their barking reproduced began answering, although usually quite silent at Whipsnade. The lions, too, were obviously interested in the zebras' voices, and also in that of a lioness. When the sounds of the lions were played to cubs they showed extreme interest and started a low "conversation" note never heard previously.

The final of the African night disk is the chorus of the spotted hyenas, a weird series of laughs.

Aid Is Asked for President

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. C. A. Dykstra, President of the American Political Science Association, drew up last night an American program to perpetuate Democracy.

Dr. Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and former city manager of Cincinnati, spoke at the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the association.

"These new parties which have taken over in the European scene have actually contributed nothing in the Democratic sense and have succeeded only in establishing a new type of governmental tyranny," he said in a prepared address.

"One thing they have done for us, however. They have challenged us to find a solution within the orbit of the representative system."

Dr. Dykstra listed the needs of the American people as:

A social goal to which they can aspire with confidence.

A governmental structure which can meet the public strains and stresses of present and future.

A citizenship which can be trusted to act responsibly.

"On every hand are the witch doctors with their panaceas," he said. "Classes, groups and special pleaders clash with each other. Everywhere immediacy is in the saddle. The result is that we are living recklessly and irresponsibly the world over."

"Youth needs to believe in the Democratic way if Democracy is to be maintained.

"Without question there must be certain and continuing responsibility located in our Government at Washington."

He said it would appear that the President should lead in the development of a more responsible government.

He suggested a budget bureau staff on a career basis, a "real cabinet of the general planning and co-ordinating type, and with rather permanent under-secretaries as a part of the Civil Service."

The President could be strengthened," Dr. Dykstra added, with an experienced co-ordinator and general manager as a "deputy administrative president, perhaps as a cabinet officer without portfolio."

The problems of democracy, touched in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Speed of 600 M. P. H. Forecast for Planes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Researchers are on the road to a discovery which will boost airplane speeds to 600 miles an hour, a Government engineer told the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry of the American Chemical Society Dec. 27.

"When we learn how to make air currents flow evenly across the wings of the planes, ships will need but one fifth of the power now used to travel 200 to 250 miles an hour," explained Hugh Latimer Dryden of the National Bureau of Standards.

"Nations and private airplane companies are all trying to solve this problem. Perhaps it will be achieved by changing the shape of the wing. We don't know yet.

"But it will be done sooner or later. And when it is done the power now used could propel a transport ship 500 to 600 miles an hour."

Politics Called Women's Sphere By Australian

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Mrs. Linda Littlejohn, a leading Australian feminist, who had tea at the White House this week, said Australia is ahead of the United States on these counts:

1. The Australian Government "recognizes the value of home life" by requiring employers to pay a minimum basic wage (now about $18 a week) to all men 21 or over. It is based on the cost of living for a man, wife and one child, and is revised from time to time.

2. Throughout Australia, a $20 bonus is given to each mother in the low income group on the birth of each child. In New South Wales, she is given a bonus (about $.25 a week) for each baby after the first. Birth control, however, is not illegal and a number of private clinics are operated.

3. A mother is the equal guardian of her child with its father by law and can bequeath her guardianship.

4. Throughout Australia, a married woman has complete control of her income and can make contracts at her discretion.

"Politics is most definitely women's sphere today," Mrs. Littlejohn said. "Every single thing that touches homes has become a matter of government consideration—health, divorce, the cubic space in a house, and the way food is manufactured.

"There should be an equal number of women elected to legislatures, and an equal number of women with men in administrative jobs."

North Carolina Concern to Plant 100,000 Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—From the State Forest Nursery of the Department of Conservation and Development, the Riegal Paper Company, with headquarters at Bolton, N. C., has ordered 100,000 seedlings for the reforestation of portions of its holdings in Bladen and Columbus Counties, in this State.

About 37,000 seedlings already have been shipped from the nursery, near Clayton, and are now being planted on a part of the paper company's 130,000 acres, on cut-over and burned-over areas. The first shipment was composed entirely of slash pine, of which 60,000 seedlings will be planted. Thirty Thousand loblolly and 10,000 long leaf pines will make up the balance.

Last winter, it was pointed out, this same company bought and planted 73,000 pine seedlings, which made a good growth. By following a definite, well-ordered planting program, the paper company can have a new crop of pulpwood ready for harvesting within 15 or 20 years. By careful and proper cutting, this new growth will yield a continuous crop, year after year.

Word comes from High Point that co-operating farmers in the Soil Conservation Service Area near that industrial city will plant 25,000 trees on steep and severely eroded land, this winter, as a part of the erosion control program on their farms. The announcement was made by C. F. Howland, in charge of forestry operations in the Deep River area.

Students Are Urged To Enter Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—An appeal to the American Student Union to enter politics and work for equality of opportunity was made by Mrs. Thomas McAllister, Director of the Woman's Division of the Democratic National Committee, speaking at the annual convention here today.

Mrs. McAllister quoted the report of the national resources committee that two thirds of the families of the United States have an income of less than $1,700 a year and recommended to the students that they become active in obtaining more equitable opportunities.

Greetings were given to the convention by George Barnard of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, and by Gui Caron of McGill University, Montreal.

This afternoon the delegates are making field trips to places of interest in and near New York City.

Foreign Propaganda Is Used Against Itself by Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—An organization devoted exclusively to the defense of democracy and the perpetuation of democratic ideals is being developed in Kansas City by the Rev. L. M. Birkhead, under the name of the Friends of Democracy.

The Rev. Mr. Birkhead is minister of All Souls Unitarian Church, which he calls the Liberal Center. A little more than two years ago, he spent several months in Europe, studying in particular the propaganda setups in the totalitarian states. He says he found that the propaganda output, especially from Germany and Russia, was being carried into this country by way of about 100 organizations. Returning to the United States, he traveled over the country and saw each of these groups at first hand. The majority, he found, were pro-Nazi.

On his return to Kansas City, he made numerous talks on his findings. Friends suggested he should do something about it, and a year ago he opened, with their financial aid, an office in a downtown building.

Desiring a sound foundation, he went to work assembling and coordinating material, developing a collection of propaganda which has been called the most complete in the country, by Dr. Clyde R. Miller, Professor of Education at Columbia University and head of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, Inc. Dr. Miller, whose organization is devoted to the dispassionate study of propaganda, has advised with the Rev. Mr. Birkhead in the development of his organization.

Information in the Rev. Mr. Birkhead's file was put to work last summer to contribute to the defeat of the Rev. Gerald B. Winrod of Wichita, a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. A pamphlet carrying extracts held to indicate the Rev. Mr. Winrod's Fascist tendencies, was published by the Friends of Democracy and distributed in Kansas.

Since the election, the group has gone ahead with plans to organize on a national scale. At present, 150 men are being chosen who will be asked to form the national committee. William Allen White, editor of the Emporia, Kansas Gazette, is a frequent adviser with the Rev. Mr. Birkhead in developing the program. There are now, locally, about 500 members.

The Friends of Democracy propose a wide program whose sole aim is the preservation of democracy. The Rev. Mr. Birkhead points out it has no other purpose, and no requirements for membership.

It hopes to present effectively, the fact that democracy, although unwieldy, has proved a more stable and more satisfactory form of government than dictatorship. It proposes more dynamic and positive teaching in the schools of the meaning of democratic government. The Rev. Mr. Birkhead points out that the dictators have made the most of the opportunity to enroll their young people in youth groups of ardent supporters; that democracies have left the young people unled, and open to propaganda for every other sort of "ism." There are 300 organizations in the country today supporting those "isms," he asserts.

One of the immediate aims of the Friends of Democracy is to combat anti-Semitism. Equal rights for minorities, the Rev. Mr. Birkhead argues, is a basic principle of democracy. None of the foreign propagandists, he says, would think of making a direct attack on democracy; instead, they are attacking it through such means as anti-Semitism.

In defense of minority groups, as in their other work, the Friends of Democracy are using speeches to civic and cultural groups, radio talks, pamphlets and other devices. They believe that in a sustained effort, work in smaller units will achieve more permanent results than a few mass meetings.

The problems of democracy, touched on in part by the foregoing dispatch, will be given searching and full-bodied analysis in a special issue of the Weekly Magazine Section, to appear Jan. 11, 1939.

Music Director Named for School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 29—William van den Andel, pianist, has been appointed Director of Music at Newark Seminary, a college preparatory school.

Mr. van den Andel studied at the Royal Conservatory of Rotterdam, Holland, under Johan H. Sikemeijer.

He made his debut on the concert stage in Rotterdam and was appointed professor at the conservatory. He undertook a tour of Europe which resulted in an offer of a professorship at the Scharwenka Conservatory of Berlin. This he refused, in order to visit America.

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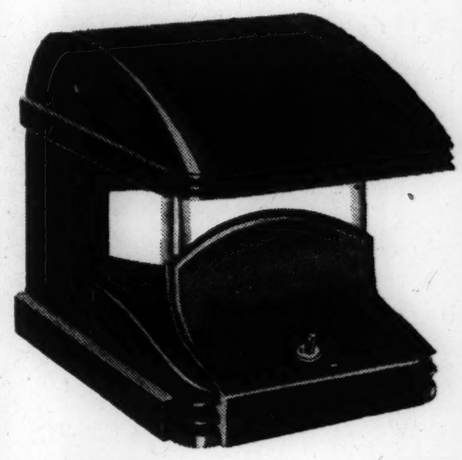

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NEW YORK

Huge Flying Boats Viewed As 'Economically Fantastic'

Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 29—Dr. W F Durand, aeronautical engineer and Emeritus Professor of Stanford University, described 100-ton flying boats, widely publicized as the aircraft of the future, as "fantastic from an economic view." He also placed high-flying commercial stratosphere planes in the same category in his address before the 103rd meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Chairman of the special committee on airship design and construction of the United States Navy and member of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Dr. Durand said one of the important "modern trends in air transport" was the design and operation of flying boats with a lift of 82,500 pounds, carrying some 10,000 pounds of pay load over a range of 2,400 miles at a speed of about 150 miles per hour. Such craft, he said, will prove distinctly superior in economic performance to either larger boats or the smaller boats they are now expected to replace.

So-called stratosphere flying has little or no commercial significance, he said.

Passenger Transport

"For passenger transport, special conditions must be met," he said. "Most people can tolerate without difficulty altitudes of 10,000 to 12,000 feet. It is, of course, quite out of the question to provide individuals with oxygen masks and equipment. The only practical solution is to place the entire personnel, passengers and crew, within an air tight compartment of the plane in which the air is kept, always at a pressure and density corresponding to 10,000 feet.

"Then again the engine must have its own quota of air, but here no compression up to the conditions for 10,000 feet will be acceptable. Further, of the total power developed by the fuel burned, only a part can be used for climbing, since a part must be made available for pre-compression of air—a part which grows ever larger the higher the altitude achieved."

The problems supposedly solved by the variable pitch propeller are only partly solved, he said, adding that the higher one goes the more weight must be carried in extra plane size and equipment while excessive cold means artificial heat and problems with gasoline and lubricants.

Substratosphere Flying

But in the substratosphere, he said, these problems are merely low hurdles to be passed over and aviation may soon expect to see such flights on a commercial basis. Figures on the cost per pound of gross lift and operating costs were presented to show why giant trans-Atlantic planes of 100 tons are economically impractical.

Looking ahead on the question of speed, Dr. Durand first pointed out that today cruising speeds of 150 to 200 miles an hour are the accepted normal and that "it does not appear probable, in any near future, that we shall much exceed 300 miles an hour for commercial planes and perhaps 350 miles an hour for the fastest military or naval planes. Assuming everything is sacrificed to the one feature of speed, the highest figure we may at present expect is around 500 miles an hour."

Actually the present speed record is 424 miles an hour, held by an Italian seaplane. It should be noted, however, that such a plane has no commercial value. From the standpoint of safety, Dr. Durand said that the problems involved in the design and construction of major parts of an airplane structure are now so well in hand that in commercial service especially, major structural failures should become almost unknown. As for navigational equipment, it was held there is no excuse for any lack of the best of such equipment now available.

Lists Recent Advances

Dr. Durand listed the four most recent distinct advances in equipment as:

The radio echo altimeter for indicating absolute distance from the ground instead of height above sea level; a new form of static suppressor; a new automatic direction finder for guiding the pilot to a source of radio wave with which he is in tune during blind flying, and a device for indicating approach to the dangerous condition known as a "stall."

The meeting went into its third convention day today. With sessions of 50-odd sections involving 166 affiliated societies being held all over downtown Richmond.

The American Science Teachers Association heard Dr. Charles S. Piggott of the Carnegie Institution of Washington describe his methods of obtaining cores of mud from the ocean bottom by means of a gun which fires a brass tube 11 feet or more below the floor of the sea. Valuable knowledge of the earth's history, he said is to be found in the marine sediments. There, in the deepest parts of the sea, conditions have remained undisturbed throughout the ages and will no doubt give a more truthful picture of the chronological sequence than dryland rocks which have been uplifted, distorted, eroded and often redeposited so that their record has become jumbled and very complicated.

Reports on Chromatophores

Dr. George H. Parker of Harvard reported again this year on his studies of the chromatophores of such animals as the chameleon, certain fishes, frogs, and lizards which have the ability to change their body color to fit the background. Chromatophores are tiny areas in the skin which contain concentrated color. And by their contraction and expansion cover more or less surface of an animal's body, heightening or lessening its color.

Prof Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard retiring Vice-President of the section on geology, pointed out the deep concern of men engaged in earth science research, over the problem of the earth's origin. Primarily they want to know, he said, whether the earth was essentially molten at some time in the past after it had become a separate planetary body, or whether it was born essentially solid and relatively small and had a considerable fraction of its present mass added by some process of accretion.

The amount of meteoric dust added to the earth daily is in the neighborhood of 50,000 tons, he said, which would amount to approximately 20,000,000 tons each year. The stupendous mass that could have been added since the birth of the earth, put at 2,000,000,000 years, is, however, only one one-hundred-and-twenty-five thousandths of the present mass.

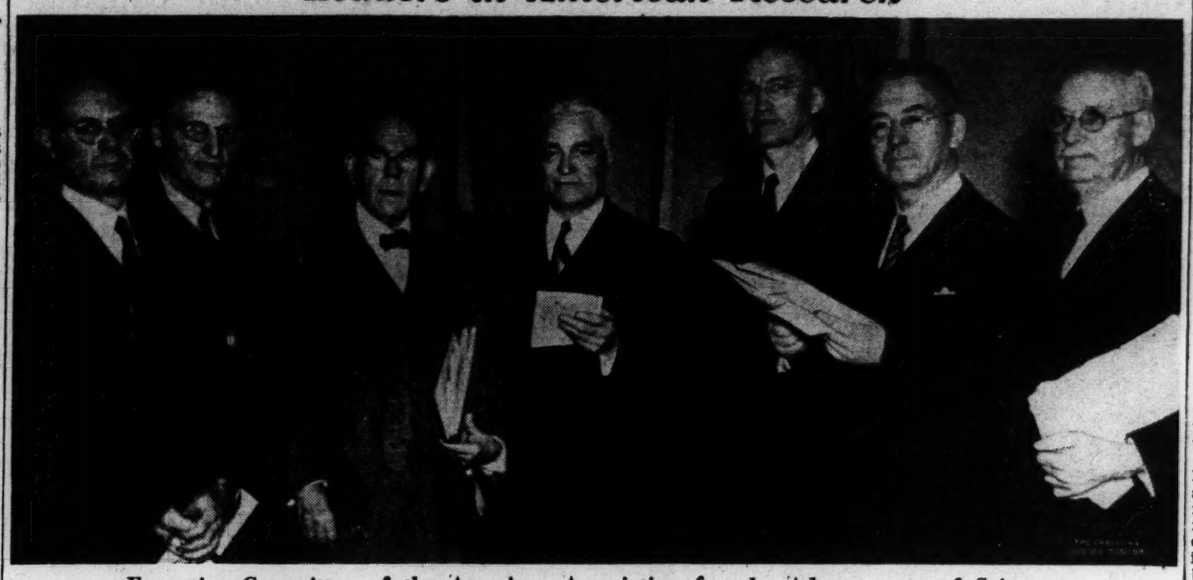
Mountain Making

It seems no satisfactory theory concerning the processes of mountain making, the origin of igneous rocks, the mechanism of volcanic eruptions, or the dynamics of earthquake forces can be formulated without knowing more about the juvenile history of the earth. The two most popular theories at present are the planetesimal hypothesis of Chamberlin and Moulton which says the earth is still being formed by the slow addition of small cold bodies, meteors and meteoric dust, and the tidal hypothesis of Jefferys and Jeans which holds the earth was born as a molten mass when a passing heavenly body raised tides on the sun, the several flaming molten masses that resulted forming the sun's planetary system.

Dr. J. Levitt discussing the mechanism of the action of low temperature on plant cells, told of experiments performed to show that plants which are most susceptible to frost have the smallest percentage of proteins, salts, and other solubles in cellular solutions. Lower protoplasmal viscosity is the technical terminology.

"But it is actual freezing," he said, "that is responsible for nearly all the injurious effects of low temperature. The well-known frost injury occurs only when some of the cell's water is converted into ice. Crystalization first occurs outside the cell wall and may be confined to this region. Still the cell is affected. It is forced to contract in proportion to the amount of water extracted from it and crystalized outside its wall." The shrinkage is irregular, resulting in the formation of folds and ridges on the surface of the cells often causing opposite walls to meet, the crustals punching holes in them. As a result, the cell collapses, or is found to have collapsed on thawing out.

Leaders in American Research



Executive Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science

From left to right: Dr. Esmond R. Long, Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. Henry B. Ward, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Dr. J. M. Cattell of Garrison, N. Y.; Dr. B. E. Livingston, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. George D. Birkhoff, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. F. R. Moulton, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Otis W. Caldwell, Boyce Thompson Institute for Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y. The Association is meeting at Richmond, Virginia.

Grand Coulee Dam Shown to Set River Back in Ice Age Channel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 — Grand Coulee Dam, under construction in an arid locality of north-central Washington State, will restore conditions that existed in the last Ice Age, when a glacial blocade held back the Columbia River near where engineers are now pouring concrete. Prof. Richard F. Flint of Yale University and Dr. William H. Irwin of the University of North Carolina, who have studied conditions in the area, told scholars attending the Geological Society of America's sessions here, about the glacier.

It appears that the man-made barrier now rising will convert the Columbia River upstream into a lake similar to one established thousands of years ago by ice. The story was learned chiefly from examination of layers of sediment—clay, silt, sand and gravel—deposited in the Columbia canyon to a thickness of 800 feet, which have been cleanly exposed during construction of the dam.

According to Dr. Flint, the glacier was some 40 miles wide and at least half a mile thick when it crept slowly down from western Canada to flow across the deep canyon of the Columbia. The sands tell of a long time seesaw contest between the confined river, which roared along the margin of the glacier and tore at its edge, and the force of the glacier itself. The sediments upstream show that the water was alternately dammed by ice and then free to flow.

Eventually the glacier won, and the Columbia became a lake, in some places more than a quarter of a mile deep. Delicate layers of clay and silt were deposited in the deep water, and floating icebergs dumped boulders on the lake bottom. Ultimately the lake water rose until it spilled south across country, shortening the river's path to the sea by at least 75 miles. The dry bed of this "temporary Columbia River" is the Grand Coulee.

Had the glacier persisted for a longer time, the river would have cut this bed so low it would still be following it today. But the ice melted while the temporary route was still 600 feet higher than the old path, and consequently, the water in seeking the lowest line of flow, resumed the old route, leaving Grand Coulee high and dry. This reoccupation is likewise distinctly recorded in the sediments.

The dam will utilize the temporary glacial path of the Columbia by sending water down it once more to irrigate a vast tract of desert country to the south.

Light Quakes Declared To Act as Safety Valve

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—In a report made at the semi-centennial meeting of the Geological Society of America, 147 separate earthquakes were noted as occurring in the area covering New England, part of New York, New Jersey and sections along the St. Lawrence Valley for the five months beginning last June. With few possible exceptions, the Rev. Daniel Linehan of the Seismological Observatory of Weston, Mass., College, explained, all were of local origin. Forty were definitely located, he said, the northernmost being in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the southernmost in Central New Jersey.

"Seismologists operating stations in the New England area," he said, "affirm that these minor quakes are harmless and do not necessarily foretell that greater quakes are to follow. On the contrary, they believe that the minor quakes act as safety valves to prevent too great pressure from being stored in the earth's crust."

Prof. George B. Cressey, Chairman of the Department of Geology and Geography of Syracuse University, reported that frozen ground in Siberia underlying an area as large as the United States presented serious problems in the construction of foundations for modern cities.

"Three and a half million square miles of Soviet territory is underlain by permanently frozen ground," he said. "During the brief summer, the surface thaws for a few feet; but under this layer of summer melt, the temperature remains below freezing to depths of hundreds of feet. Ice is not always present, nor is the phenomenon restricted to loose soil, all types of material are involved including bed rock."

Metal Scarcity Foreseen

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Prof. Donald H. McLaughlin of Harvard University said that the world might face a shortage of metals within the next century if the squandering of resources in wars and armaments continued.

"For the world as a whole," he told the Geological Society of America, "it is not overoptimistic to expect that the supply of metals could be maintained for a century or more, with reasonable success in exploration and with the economies that will gradually be enforced by scarcity and higher prices." He expressed the view that shortage in a number of lands is a reason for the present disturbed state of the world.

Two Men and Woman Held On Coster Extortion Charge

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Government—"throwing the book," as it is called in the vernacular—today arraigned three accused blackmailers of the late F. Donald Coster-Musica under a Federal Act, passed in the flurry of legislation following the Lindbergh kidnaping, which provides maximum penalties of 20 years imprisonment.

Walter H. Cragg, a disbarred lawyear, and Joseph Brandino each were held in bail of $7,500, and Joseph Brandino's sister Mary, in bail of $2,000, on complaints charging extortion through threats made in interstate commerce — across state lines.

Specifically, they are accused of holding over the head of Coster-Musica—the indicted President of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., who committed suicide Dec. 16 after leaving a note blaming "Wall Street plunder" and blackmailers for an $18,000,000 overstatement of assets in his company—the threat of exposing his criminal past as Philip Musica.

"These defendants," said Assistant U. S. Attorney Irving R. Kaufman at the arraignment, "threatened Coster over a period of years and mulcted him of large sums of money, the exact amount of which I am not ready to disclose."

The three first were charged with mail fraud, for which the maximum penalty is five years as compared with 20 under the present complaint as it was described by Assistant U. S. Attorney General Brien McMahon.

Mr. McMahon, incidentally, said that other arrests would be made soon.

Jerome J. Licari, Counsel for the Brandinos, protested the amount of bail required, asserting:

"My friend (government counsel) has woven a beautiful novel around these defendants. I have investigated this case thoroughly and am familiar with the threats that are charged. I know of no threats and I defy Mr. Kaufman to produce a letter or scintilla of evidence pointing towards threats."

"We are not only charging that they threatened," Mr. Kaufman retorted, "but we will indict them soon. They may be in this country illegally and we are checking on that now."

Mr. Licari complained that the Brandinos had no money, saying:

"Just as everybody who came in contact with Philip Musica (Coster) they were just stripped to the bone."

Meanwhile, before the State Attorney General's inquiry into the McKesson and Robbins scandal, Waddill Catchings, former head of an operating committee set up by the Board of Directors, testified he resigned because Coster-Musica had refused to give to the Committee information about the company factory in Bridgeport, Conn., and the Crude Drug Department, where the $18,000,000 overstatement was long concealed.

His appointment to head that Committee, Mr. Catchings said, was made after his retention by the Board in July, 1933, to make an investigation into the company's affairs under Coster-Musica.

One of the Committee's first decisions, the witness added, was to put the corporation under control of its treasurer, Julian F. Thompson, but this order, he said, was made ineffective by Coster-Musica.

"I never saw a situation," he remarked, "where there were such chaotic conditions."

Coster-Musica, Mr. Catchings testified, had wanted to rid the board of the representatives of wholesale houses—of which McKesson had 61—and to operate the houses by clerks from the Bridgeport office.

Coster-Musica, the witness said, was "extraordinarily clever in setting one man against another. It was his most effective means of maintaining his position."

William J. Wardall, sole trustee of McKesson and Robbins, Inc., announced that Federal court had approved the appointment of a firm of industrial engineers and a firm of certified public accountants to make a complete check of the company's physical and financial assets throughout the country.

Mystery Force Measured

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—New measurements of the mysterious "force that holds the world together" were reported to the American Physical Society today by University of Wisconsin researches.

Describing two years of experimental research to find out how the force operates, Dr. Gregory Breit said two important conclusions had been reached:

1. That protons, the so-called building blocks of all substances in the universe, attract each other with an energy equal to 11,000,000 electron volts.

2. That this force becomes operative only when two protons are only one-tenth of a millionth of a millionth of an inch apart.

Although existence of the force was discovered in 1934 and announced by Carnegie Institute natural scientists here two years ago, both the power of attraction and the range of the force had only been estimated before the Wisconsin experiments were made.

Scientists described the new measurements as being of profound importance to the whole science of physics in the search to discover the secrets of what constitutes the elements that make up the universe.

Some physicists have speculated that eventually through an understanding of the force they may be able to harness new sources of power for man's use. It is this force at work in the sun, transmitting hydrogen into helium and releasing heat energy in the process, which is accounted responsible for the fact that the sun shines on century after century without burning out.

The new force—physicists have not agreed so far on a name for it—is somewhat like the force of gravitation except that it is tremendously stronger.

Speakers 'Heckled' By Whining Wind

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond, Va.

Mayor J. Fulmer Bright of Richmond was delivering his formal speech of welcome to visiting researchers of the American Association for the Advancement of Science when periodically there came a loud whining noise from the southeast corner of the hotel's roof-garden banquet hall.

Eventually when it seemed more visitors were interested in solving the mystery of noise origin than in the speech, the Mayor gave the solution.

"Pay no attention to that," he said, "I've been listening to it for years. It's the wind whistling around the corner and is in no way designed to heckle the speakers."

Bethlehem Steel Prepares to Stand By Company Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The Bethlehem Steel Company, which is preparing to do battle with the National Labor Relations Board, explains today the history of the company union.

Declaring that the right of their employees to form their own organization for collective bargaining and to select representatives of their own choosing was "fundamental," the President, E. G. Grace, said the recommendation, based upon a request by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, violated the wishes of a majority of Bethlehem's employees and was not founded on a judicial regard for facts.

Mr. Grace recalled that Bethlehem's representation plans were adopted in co-operation with the War Labor Board 20 years ago, and declared they were in accord with the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and that this measure was not intended to force employees to disband organizations they had freely chosen and supported.

"With us the desires of our employees are controlling," he continued. "The trial examiner's report recommends that the existing collective bargaining organizations of our employees be disestablished. That would be for our employees to decide. They have convincingly shown their desire that those organizations be continued. We intend, therefore, to contest the findings of the report. They are not supported by the facts and are contrary to the intent of the Labor Act."

Mr. Grace held that the present case was instigated by the C. I. O. and represented the latest phase of its attempt to force upon Bethlehem employees an organization they do not want, adding that the company's "representation plans provide that the representatives shall be elected by secret ballot without any interference or coercion on the part of any one.

"There is no evidence in the record, the taking of which consumed many months, which shows any interference or coercion," he said.

President Plans Counter Move To Attacks on WPA Politics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader of the Senate and spokesman for President Roosevelt, gave official confirmation today of two Administration proposals to obviate attacks on political activity within WPA. The Administration, he said, is considering:

1. Creation of non-partisan boards in every county in the Nation to investigate complaints.

2. Adoption of civil service for all persons "in authoritative positions" in WPA.

Senator Barkley gave official corroboration to reports of the new agency that have circulated in the capital, as well as additional details of how the program will be undertaken.

The non-partisan "police" boards, he said, would consist of three non-salaried members each. Actual administration of relief would remain in control of WPA. Senator Barkley doubted whether legislative authority would be needed to set up such boards.

"The boards would be made up of outstanding men in each community. In my opinion," he said, "it would be out of line to have WPA appoint them."

He said that Civil Service would apply only to persons in executive positions, such as state administrators, area superintendents and project supervisors. Adoption of civil service would not necessarily mean that relief could be considered as a permanent agency.

Would Provide for Appeal

Senator Barkley said the boards would be established with the idea of giving WPA workers an appeal from any local agency set up independently of the Federal organization.

"Many complaints from men and women grow out of their inability to get certified for a job by local certifying agencies," Senator Barkley said. "Others complain of their inability to obtain a job after they have been certified.

"These individual complaints should be handled locally. The non-partisan advisory groups would investigate them and also any charges of coercion or political activity.

"Inasmuch as the certifying agencies are independent of the WPA, I believe the WPA should appoint the advisory boards so that they could check on each other."

He said that under the law, "the WPA could have created such boards in the first place and paid the members, but they left it up to local agencies."

He said he saw no reason why any expense would be involved in the plan, despite the fact that approximately 10,000 board members would have to be appointed.

Coincided With Others

The Barkley statement coincided with expressions of other Senators like Carl D. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, that politics must be taken from relief. The Hatch Amendment to the appropriation bill last June giving civil service safeguards was defeated in the Senate by a mere three-vote majority. Senator Hatch is confident a much stronger bill can and will be put through at this session.

"The defeat of my amendment, 37 to 40, on June 2, was not a real reflection of the Senate's attitude," Senator Hatch declared here, pointing out that the imminence of the election affected many votes. He has no doubt now that a much stronger amendment can be passed.

The original Hatch Amendment provided that "no person employed in any administrative capacity by any agency of the Federal Government whose compensation, or any part thereof, is paid from funds appropriated by this Act shall use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the results thereof."

The amendment went on to describe the conduct of WPA officials in accordance with a civil service formula long in effect. It carried no penalty other than dismissal of an offending party. The Senate rejected it 37 to 40, led by Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, who argued it was an infringement of relief workers' "rights."

An amendment with a stronger penalty clause was introduced by Senator Austin June 3, and was defeated 33 to 35. A motion to reconsider the Hatch Amendment by Senator Burke was lost by only one vote, 32 to 33. Now Senator Hatch is confident that a similar or stronger amendment will have no difficulty in passing. He will introduce or support such a measure.

The whole country has been aroused by recent events to the dangers of the situation, he feels, and congressmen find themselves in a better position to push it through. Incidentally, James M. Mead (D), the new Senator from New York, urged such action in one of his first statements at the capital, and is typical of the new view.

What Skeptics Think

Insiders who take a cynical but perhaps realistic view of the big struggle now centering about relief have their own interpretation of what is going on. They see a struggle between the Executive and Congress over the control of relief money as the real crux of the dispute, with "reform" only a secondary issue.

If Congress had really wanted to take politics out of relief, they argue, it could have done so long ago. On the contrary it exempted WPA specifically from civil service, and declined even to indorse the moral censure contained in the Hatch Amendment last June. Its failure to indorse the amendment, it seemed to many at the time, was a "go-ahead signal" to political henchmen all down the line.

The forthcoming report of the Sheppard Committee on Politics in Relief, they contend, must be viewed in this light. Mr. Sheppard has done a good job in pointing out how relief rolls were used in the past election, but at the same time Mr. Sheppard personally voted not only against the Hatch proposal June 2, but against the Austin and Burke motions the next day.

Senator Barkley's real objection to the Hatch proposal, it is asserted, was that it removed federal relief rolls from politics while leaving state relief within the control of state machines. In Kentucky, for example, it would have injured Senator Barkley's forces, while leaving Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, his opponent, untouched.

Much of the drive to "turn relief back to the states" it is argued, is also selfish and partisan and represents the effort to take patronage away from federal control and put it into the hands of local congressmen.

While all the contentions set forth above may not be correct, many of them, it is safe to say, contain a germ of truth. Mr. Sheppard, for example, in a statement quoted in the Monitor of Dec. 22, apparently accepted Senator Barkley's own prejudice against the Hatch Amendment on the ground that it would have aided Governor Chandler.

It is difficult to see how the Democrats of the Sheppard Committee can bring in an indictment of Senator Barkley or other Democratic incumbent in view of this widespread feeling, whatever the facts disclose, though the data and material gathered on the relief system as a whole may be highly valuable.

The encouraging feature at present is that the time has apparently come when Congressmen will listen to pleas for reform. WPA has been kept out of Civil Service so long that the supervising jobs are pretty well filled with Democrats, and there is not much use in holding it out any longer.

Election Is Over Now

In fact, there is a positive reason for blanketing incumbent Democrats under Civil Service, where their jobs are safe. Mr. Roosevelt last summer, by executive order, put all federal agencies not specifically exempted by Congress under the Civil Service, and attention was then drawn to the glaring WPA exemption. Above all, the election is now over and there is no immediate further need of relief as a political weapon, while its use last November has brought angry cries from all over the Nation.

In these circumstances, a strong drive for Civil Service might be successful. Harry Hopkins has always favored Civil Service over WPA, and he may make embarrassing references to the fact as well as to the defeated Hatch Amendment if his congressional examiners heckle him too much when he comes up for confirmation as Secretary of Commerce.

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Wonders of Research: Glaciers Design Parks

Manhattan Island said to be foundation of range of mountains—Oil sinks into iron and stops rust.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The great mass of ice which covered the New York area during the last period of glaciation, some 30,000 years ago, dictated the location of many golf courses and parks in Queens, Brooklyn, and Staten Island, a New York committee reporting on local geologic phenomena told researchers attending the semicentennial meeting of the Geological Society of America.

"Intensely folded layers of rock underlie Manhattan Island and are regarded as the 'roots' of an ancient mountain range. Some of these formations, such as the Manhattan schist, whichc is the grayish rock found in Central Park and other local parks, are very resistant to erosion; other formations, like the Inwood marble, are non-resistant and wear away rapidly. The resistant rocks today form a series of crudely parallel ridges in the valleys between which the early avenues of Manhattan and the Bronx were laid out.

"Another reason for the present pattern of avenues is that Manhattan Island itself is greatly elongated in the same direction as that of the prominent ridges which are found upon it. The avenues of Manhattan trend about 30 degrees east of north, rather than north and south, as is generally believed. The direction of the original mountainous folds in the region also trended 30 degrees east of north.

New York harbor is cited as another striking example of the influence of geology in shaping the City's future.

"Where the southernmost edge of the ice sheet crossed from Long Island to Staten Island, the accumulated debris filled in a portion of the channel to form what today is known as the Narrows. This bottleneck accounts in large part for the City's sheltered harbor.

"Formation of the harbor was further influenced by the fact that the Hudson River is a drowned river. The coastline along the northeastern part of the United States has subsided in recent geologic time. The former course of the river has been traced seaward for approximately 100 miles by soundings across the Continental Shelf, an extension of the continent under the ocean."

American Museum of Natural History

Crystallized Gold
From Nevada County, Calif.

Checking Oxidation

A new rust-preventing processed oil has been perfected and is on the market, sold by Wilbur & Williams Company, Boston. It is held capable of spreading over the face of a metal surface and penetrating any minute openings in the metal to form a hard, resistant coating.

When iron or steel come in contact with moisture and a small amount of air, an action known as oxidation or rusting starts, which tends to bore down into the metal. Oftentimes it weakens the metal, and is far more important than the surface rust commonly seen. Once the borings start, they continue, regardless of how many coats of paint may be put over the metal surface.

"Totrust," because of its penetration or capillary attraction for metal, fills these minute borings expels moisture, and seals the surface with a hard film.

Pure 24 Carat

Visitors to the Morgan Hall of Minerals and Gems in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, are left marveling at what is considered the finest specimen of crystallized gold in existence. It weighs three and three quarter ounces, and is of pure 24-carat gold. It comes from the so-called Mother Lode district of Nevada County, California.

Road to Panama

The inter-American highway from Laredo, Texas, to Panama is now improved over about half the route. When completed, the highway will be 3,305 miles long, passing through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. By the end of 1941, Department of Agriculture officials expect an all-weather road as far as Choluteca, Honduras, will be finished.

Perishables in Packages

Small-lot shipments of quick-frozen foods, fish and flowers, will be possible by a new trunk-size refrigerated container for less-than-carload shipments of perishables. It was developed by General Electric and will be put into general use by Railway Express after Jan. 16.

Medal for Engineer

The third recipient of the Hoover Medal is to be John F. Stevens, former Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, later Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission. During the war, he went to Siberia as Chairman of Railway Experts assisting the Russian Provisional Government in reorganization and operation of its Far Eastern lines. The medal will be awarded to Mr. Stevens at the annual meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York City, Jan. 18-21, 1939.

Nonmagnetic Ship

If the designers of the new British non-magnetic ship "Research" have their way, the sailors will be using bronze razors instead of steel. One of the most unusual modern ships ever built, the brigantine will have less than 700 pounds of iron and steel, though 300 tons of other metals are being used in her construction.

Her first duty will probably be to finish the work of the "Carnegie" non-magnetic ship of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, which blew up in an explosion at Samoa in 1929. The Carnegie was on her seventh trip in geophysical research, which if completed, would have given mariner's charts showing the true and magnetic compass readings for many positions in all ocean waters between 80 degrees north and 61 degrees south latitude.

Too much steel in the new ship would render her unfit for the research work in terrestrial magnetism, atmospheric electricity, and oceanography which she must accomplish as well. All stores are to be packed in glass bottles and cartons, to avoid the use of metal cans or nailed packing cases. Paper clips will be brass and the crew will not be permitted to carry steel penknives. Winches will be of bronze, likewise the framework for the hull. The only iron or steel is in the essential parts of the dynamo and Diesel engines.

Herbert B. Nichols

Reich's Trade Machine Works But Some Creaking Is Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Germany's economic machine creaks but it functions, according to an expert analysis of the present-day conditions in Germany by the Round Table, well-known quarterly.

The 80,000,000 persons of the Reich have never before been kept harder at work than is the case today, says the Round Table. Their hours of toil are long. What they are producing consists chiefly of armaments, roads, buildings, and other things which they cannot eat. Their food in consequence is limited in quantity, poor in quality, and is getting worse in both these respects. Nevertheless, upon the whole it is equitably shared out and practically none of the workers are either unemployed or in actual want.

German taxation is stupendously heavy, the Round Table declares. It amounts upon the average to nearly one third of the whole national income. Nevertheless, saving among the masses is increasing. Internal loans are being readily taken up. External indebtedness — by one means and another—has been so reduced that despite the lavishness with which liabilities have been incurred by the Government, the annual burden of debt charges upon the revenue are not excessive.

At the same time—without any gold backing whatever—the value of money inside Germany has been kept constant in terms of wages, while externally—owing to the Government being alike sole buyer and sole seller of currency—steadiness of exchange has been maintained at will for each of the numerous and very complicated categories of marks.

The authors do not attempt to give answers to the numerous questions suggested by the striking facts they disclose. They say little of the extent to which the independence of gold which Germany has achieved may have lessons for the Bank of England and for the United States.

The magazine's analysis touches the fringe of the great problem of barter in foreign trade only so far as to indicate that Germany has not up to the present found its extensive experiments in this system an unqualified success. The analysis leaves the reader to speculate for himself upon what might happen in other countries if Germany were some day to turn its vast masses of highly-trained, well-drilled and industrious labor from barren armament-making into profitable world trade.

The most notable of the conclusions is perhaps the fact that the authors think the present "closed economic system of Germany" is not only in no danger of breaking down but that it can claim many advantages to set against its obvious drawbacks.

Canada Repairs Drought Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, Canadian federal arm to combat the effects of drought in western Canada, will have completed 4,270 small water projects for the year at the end of 1938.

This figure equals the combined construction of such projects for the two previous years, 1936 and 1937.

These projects include dugouts, stock watering dams, individual irrigation schemes, and small community or municipal irrigation schemes.

Direct financial aid paid out by the Administration for construction of the 1938 projects will total $433,000; $333,000 of which was paid for the small individual projects, and $100,000 for the municipal or community schemes.

Of the 4,270 projects, 136 are municipal or community schemes scattered throughout the three western provinces, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; 2,032 are individual projects in Saskatchewan, 1,500 in Manitoba, and 602 in Alberta.

With the end of 1938 the Administration will be able to point to nearly 8,000 water conservation projects completed since the inception of the work in 1935.

Two Santa Fe Artists Paint Murals Depicting Origin of Park Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA FE, N. M.—Two murals by Santa Fe artists will be placed in the foyer of the Regional Office Building under construction here for the National Park Service, on the Old Pecos Road, adjacent to the Laboratory of Anthropology.

The birth of the National Park idea, shown on the south wall immediately opposite the entrance doorway, is being done by Paul Jones.

A painting of the late Stephen T. Mather, first Director of the National Park Service, has just been completed for the east wall by Oden Hullenkramer. Both canvasses, which will be shown under spotlight, are being executed under Vernon Hunter, Director of the Federal Arts Projects for New Mexico.

The mural by Paul Jones, 10 feet by 12 feet, depicts the historic campfire scene, on the banks of the Gibbon River in Yellowstone, first link to be forged in the present chain of 27 National Parks. The time is Sept. 23, 1870, when Cornelius Hedges, a Montana lawyer, suggested to the men in his exploring party that rather than file individual claims to these free public lands, they forego personal gain so that the region of geysers, canyons, and other natural wonders might be reserved as a National Park for the benefit of the people for all time. As a result, Yellowstone National Park, now covering an area of more than 2,000,000 acres in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, was established by Congress in 1872.

Mr. Hullenkramer's canvas, six feet by eight feet, is from a photograph of Stephen T. Mather, on horseback, atop one of the ridges in Glacier National Park, Montana. It was Mr. Mather's enthusiastic support, when the National Park Service was established as a bureau in the Department of the Interior, in 1916, that led to his appointment as the first Director of the Service.

'Real Wage' Survey Favorable to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said Dec. 28 that a study under its auspices had proved that the "real wages" of American workers were much higher than those in totalitarian countries.

"A factory worker in the United States can buy four times as much food and clothing with an hour's wages as a German worker, nine times as much as an Italian worker, and nearly 12 times as much as a Russian worker," a report declared.

Drive in Chicago For Civic Reform Gets New Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A civic reform movement along liberal lines has suddenly grown up here out of the attempt of Prof. Paul H. Douglas and others to get Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to run for Mayor of Chicago.

Professor Douglas, who teaches at the University of Chicago, but who has long been active in public affairs, wanted Mr. Ickes to run for the Democratic nomination and oust the Kelly machine. Mr. Ickes' refusal turned the efforts of the "Draft Ickes Committee" into broader channels. It has been renamed "A Better Chicago League," and a far-reaching program of civic improvement outlined. Prominent among its goals is the retirement of James B. McCahey as President of the School Board, and resignation of Dr. William H. Johnson, the Superintendent of Schools, one goal which it is expected will receive the support of many civic groups which have for long sought to improve the Chicago school situation and take the system out from under control of the city political machine.

Liberal Platform

The Committee's platform is as follows:

1. Schools — More money for education, smaller classes, enriched curriculum, restoration of salary cuts, appointment and promotion by merit, academic freedom for teachers and principals with a stop to reprisals against them, Mr. McCahey to retire and Dr. Johnston to resign, appointment of progressive School Board, immediate audit of the books of the board, and placing business office under control of the superintendent.

2. Police — Protection of civil liberties and constitutional rights of assemblage and petition, neutrality in labor disputes and strict orders that police are not to be used to "break" strikes by assaulting peaceful pickets, abolition of third degree, removal and disciplining of officers who have consistently violated these principles.

3. Traction—Squeezing out the approximate $60,000,000 of "water" in claimed valuation of the Surface Lines and of around $50,000,000 or more in valuation of the Elevated Lines. (Unless this is done it was said, it will be "almost impossible" to attract new capital for much-needed modernization and improvements.)

Housing Program

4. Housing—Active work by City Government in co-operation with Federal Administration for widespread slum clearance and model housing, creation of many more small parks and outdoor swimming pools for West, Southeast and Northwest sides.

5. Health—More hospitals, particularly in South Chicago and in the Negro district, together with the furnishing by the city of more adequate medical and nursing care for low income groups.

6. Relief — Determination to provide adequate relief in cooperation with the State and Federal Governments for those unemployed and in need.

7. Honesty in City Government; breaking up of contracting "rings" and insistence that contracts be given to lowest responsible bidder, purging of the many unneeded workers from the city payroll, abolition of rackets of all kinds, including professional gambling and "policy."

8. Taxes—Co-operation in seeking to have the State establish a progressive income tax in order to help furnish more funds for relief, education and health, and to permit abolition or reduction of sales tax; enforcement of tax collections.

While as yet the activity is not linked with political plans or with candidates, observers feel there must necessarily be some sort of partisan alignment with approach of the spring mayoralty election. In fact some hold that Professor Douglas himself might be a candidate.

G. O. P. Resents Rules Committee Freeze-Out

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—With only one New Deal stalwart left on the vital House Rules Committee, which directs legislative traffic in the lower chamber, the Administration has decided to deny the Republicans an increased membership commensurate with election gains, and instead to strengthen its own position.

With the Republicans preparing to adopt a more belligerent attitude in the seventy-sixth Congress, the reported Democratic decision brought sharp protests from minority leadership. The Republicans momentarily have no official leader, due to the retirement of Bertrand H. Snell of New York, but the prompt election of Joseph Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, is now generally anticipated, and already Mr. Martin is investigating the situation. The Rules Committee has 14 members, of whom four have hitherto been Republicans, led by Mr. Martin himself. The 10 Democratic members, who get their assignments primarily by seniority, have belonged for the most part to the conservative faction of the Party, and the Committee has been heavily weighed against the New Deal. This was one reason for the purge of the chairman, Representative John O'Connor (D) of New York, last November.

But in the election, two New Dealers on the Committee were eliminated—Representatives Arthur H. Greenwood of Indiana and Byron H. Harlan of Ohio—leaving only Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois as a bona fide, thick-and-thin, New Dealer. Besides Mr. O'Connor, another Democratic conservative failed to return—William J. Driver of Arkansas.

Thus the situation as it stands leaves the four original Republican members untouched, four vacancies to be filled among the 10 Democratic places, and of six Democrats who have returned, only one strong New Dealer. The other five are either hostile, or lukewarm.

Democrats accordingly want to add no more Republican members, and on the other hand to pick four New Dealers for the vacancies on this pivotal control-tower of legislation. Majority Whip Patrick J. Boland of Pennsylvania, may be assigned to the Committee, which is one of the weakest points in the New Deal's legislative machine, particularly as it is not thought that Mr. Sabath can handle the situation by himself, if he is made the new committee chairman.

Much the same problem faces Democrats in the Ways and Means Committee, where a reported addition of two or three Republicans will be made. This Committee is larger than the Rules Committee and decides assignments of members to other committees. Republican House membership has jumped from 90 to 169 seats which—carried out proportionately in committee assignments—would give them an increase of about 80 per cent.

One innovation that has nothing to do with politics was the discovery by returning Representatives that the House Chamber had been wired for sound. Two earlier attempts were made to give better acoustical facilities in the House but were not wholly successful. This time David Lynn, Capitol architect declares that earlier defects have been eliminated, and the Chamber's system will be "the most up-to-date in existence."

Bicycle Licenses In California City To Promote Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Through efforts of the School Department here co-operating with the city manager, chief of police, and manager of the American Automobile Association, more than 600 bicycles owned by school children in Santa Rosa will be licensed and tagged with permanent license plates.

Under the plan being put into operation, the young cyclist will present his "bike" at Police Headquarters, where it will be inspected and listed on a record sheet showing the make of the vehicle and its serial number. The youthful owners are required to sign a "safety pledge" agreeing to abide by State laws and city ordinances governing the operation of bicycles both day and night.

They will be presented with copies of the pertinent points in the State and city laws which provide that at least one hand be kept on the handlebars at all times while bicycles are in motion; that there be no riding on sidewalks or pedestrian lanes; that arm signals be given for turns and that bicycle riders stop at boulevard stop signs in the same manner that cars stop.

Economy Proposed In National Printing

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Congressional Record, which daily publishes a transcript of Senate and House proceedings, may don a new dress this winter. The Joint Committee on Printing is considering placing three columns on a page instead of two.

Senator Hayden (D) of Arizona said this would save $135,000 a year

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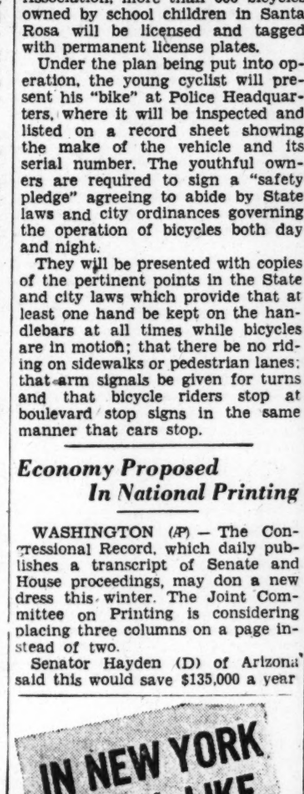

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Police officers will call at every building whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

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Age.....

Occupation.....

Whether a citizen of U. S.....

Residence Jan. 1, 1939.....

Residence Jan. 1, 1938.....

of every person (both male and female) twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is January 3.

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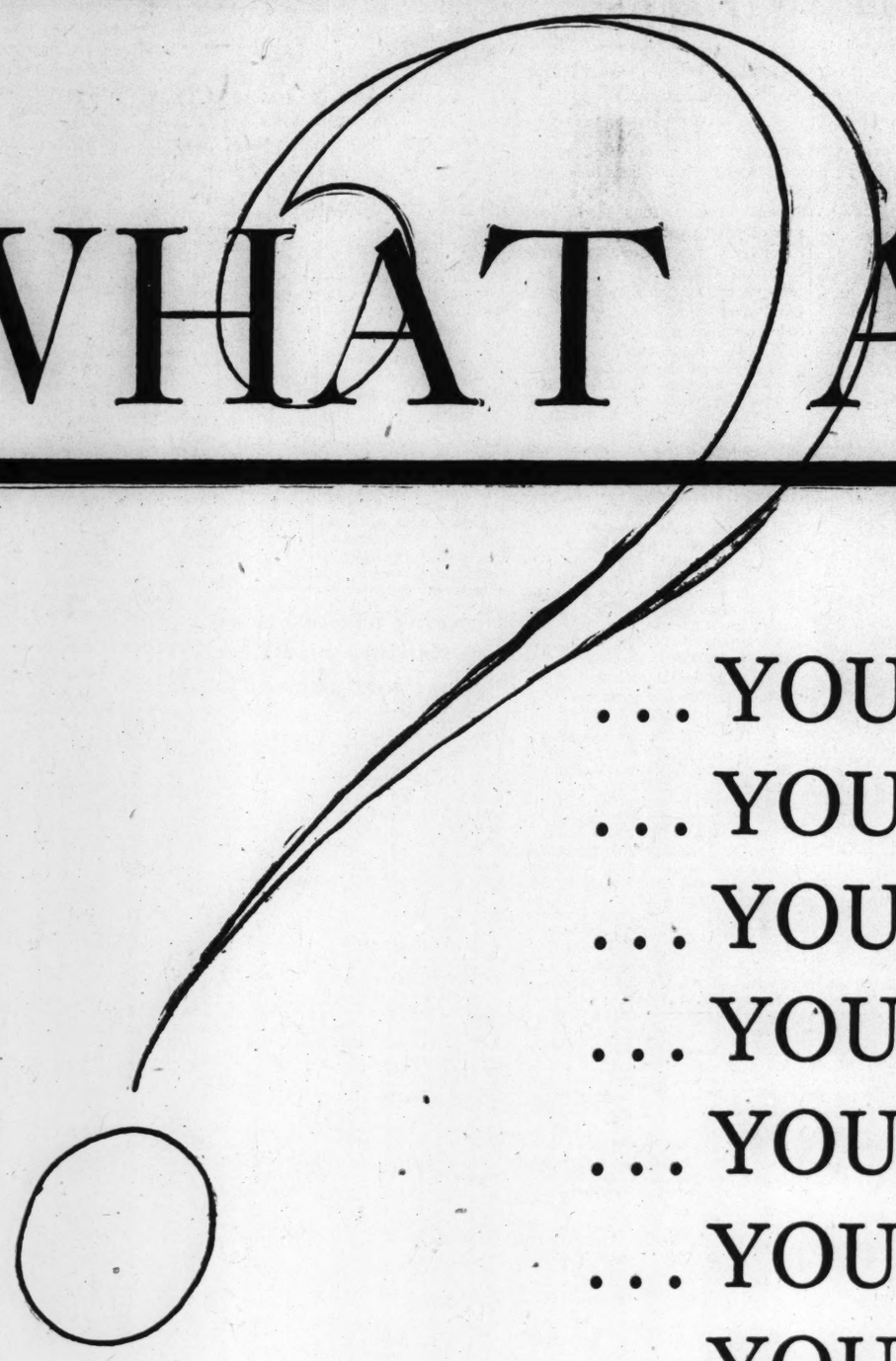
WHAT ABOUT



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"VOICE OF BUSINESS" ISSUE

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7th

The Sun

NEW YORK

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C.S.M.

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Five Bushel Farm

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Chapter Seven

"Have you any relatives in Providence, Andrew?" It was Uncle Joseph who was speaking to him in a kind tone.

"...one now, sir," Andrew came out of his dream to answer.

"Still, I think you'd best send your advertisement there as well as to Philadelphia, Debby," said Uncle Joseph. "While there's any hope at all, I don't grudge the expense."

"Brother Joseph, I want to pay for it myself out of my egg money," said Miss Deborah. She looked so happy at having at last someone for whom she might do things, that her brother understood and smiled and nodded.

And that very evening while the other aunts knitted and the uncles read, and Sally and Andrew played fox and geese with kernels of corn on a marked board, and only whispered, and stifled their laughter which would rise out of sheer happiness and excitement, Aunt Deborah carefully wrote two letters, enclosed the advertisement, and sealed them ready for the carrier when he should next pass.

Morning of Mornings

All the day before Aunt Esther's wedding and all that night it rained and rained and rained. The little house drummed with the sound and sluices ran down the windows, and often as Aunt Esther ran to look out, she could scarcely see 10 feet away in that cataract that showed no signs of lessening.

But the wedding morning was as clear as crystal, and every grass-blade and leaf glittered with a dozen prisms.

"Aunt Esther's going to be married, Aunt Esther's going to be married," chanted Sally hopping up so quickly that she dislodged Dinah from her place on the bed.

"Don't sing before breakfast, child," said Aunt Nannie, but she was smiling.

Even this morning of mornings, chores must be done, and the house left neat and in order. Sally fairly danced with impatience.

"The wedding won't be until eleven, child," said Aunt Nannie. "The minister has got to come up the river all the way from Bangor, and cross it as well. I'm thinking he'll have a muddy ride."

Outside, Jehosophat Mountain was currying Dorcas and Peacock, while Andrew held their bridles.

"You'd better ride pillion with Uncle Joseph," said Aunt Nannie, "so as not to muss Aunt Esther's dress, and brother Eben and Andrew and Jehosophat Mountain can start a little early and walk."

A Square of Embroidery

"Let me walk with them, Aunt Nannie," said Sally with a little skip, but Aunt Nannie shook her head.

"You must learn to restrain your impatience," she said, jingling her ear-drops disapprovingly. "There, child, in your excitement I believe you've forgotten to give your aunt the gift you have for her."

So indeed she had. Sally swooped off to find her square of embroidery. Along the bottom, below the embroidered strawberry, the pink and the giraffe, she had written painstakingly with thread—"For dearest Aunt Esther from Sally, May, 1790."

Aunt Esther thought it very beautiful and so did Andrew, when she darted out to show it to him finished.

"Sally, this morning, is like a little swallow in the house," said Aunt Deborah and then she called gently, "Time to get ready now, Andrew, and I'll brush your coat for you and see about your hair."

Andrew felt very proud of his new family when they were all ready for the wedding. Miss Esther was loveliest of all with her white gown with the bands of colored embroidery on it, and her kid gloves. But his own Miss Deborah looked just as nice to him, and Sally in sprigged scarlet reminded him more of strawberries and cream than ever.

A Gay Procession

Miss Deborah said that Andrew looked nice, too, in his best suit that had lain unused in the pied calfskin trunk, and he stepped off very gaily with Uncle Eben and Jehosophat Mountain down the muddy road, wearing their boots, for the aunts would bring their shoes in the gig along with Miss Esther's riding dress and the hat with the feather which she was to wear when Sam Hallet took her up the river to their new-built house.

They were only half way down the hill, for Uncle Eben never hurried, and this morning the path was slippery, when the gig with the three ladies went by, Dorcas stepping gingerly, and then came Mr. Joseph with Sally perched behind him, her arms about his waist.

"All the pine trees have little white candles for Aunt Esther's wedding, Andrew," she called as Peacock splashed past, and Andrew glancing at the pines saw that their new tips were indeed like candles, but of course they had been that way half the spring.

All the way to the Hallets' house, Uncle Eben was complaining because Hannibal had not been allowed to come to the wedding.

"I say nothing about Dinah," he declared, "No one wants a cat at a wedding. But a bear is a different thing, and Antie had a right to have a guest at such a frolic." And by the time they reached the Hallets' house Andrew was laughing so hard he had almost forgotten that he had ever been unhappy there.

The house smelled sweet of lilacs that stood about in firkins and jugs, and the floor had been freshly sanded. Mr. Sam looked very fine in his pearl-colored breeches and blue coat with the brass buttons, but he had no eye for any one but Miss Esther. A dozen other people were there, and Tim Carey who had lingered to see the coat worn.

"And a finer fitting coat at the shoulders, or a finer pair of shoulders to fit a coat to, you could ride a long day's journey and fail to find," he kept declaring with as much pride as though he had made both coat and man.

"What a day it is!" everyone exclaimed. "I had been very fearful lest the wedding day should be rainy—I can't remember when I've seen such a downpour," and the talk buzzed busily.

But after a while people began to fall silent. It was long after 11 o'clock and there was no sign yet of the minister. His would be a muddy ride and they made allowances for slow going, but after all, he should be here by now.

At last, John and Andrew were sent down to the ferry to see if he were on his way. They found the ferryman, but no sign of the ferry-scow.

"Dash it," he said. "Look at the river! Never seed it so high myself It carried away my ferry last night in one of them thar freshets and I'll be lucky if I find it inside a dozen miles."

"But why didn't you let us know?" asked John indignantly. "Everyone's been waiting."

"Let yer know soon's ye asked, didn't I?" returned the ferryman. "Shouldn't wonder if that wasn't the reverent gent over there now. He's been there nigh onto half an hour, a-hollering."

Sam Settles It

Sure enough, the boys could hear words faintly coming to them across the river.

"Any crossing higher up?" came the voice of the man in black still on his black mare.

"No, sir!" yelled back John, "Wait a little till we tell them."

"What say?" asked the voice.

"You yell" said John to the ferryman, "At least, you can do that much."

"Tain't my fault that the scow git away," said the ferryman, but he consented to yell.

Five minutes later the boys burst in among the wedding party, spreading consternation.

"River won't be down for a week, like as not," was the general opinion. "Suppose it'll just have to be put off."

Sam Hallet looked about the room, sweet with lilacs. He knew all the preparations his sister-in-law, Jennie, had made for the wedding breakfast, things that wouldn't keep for any week or so. He looked at Esther. Why, he had been looking forward to this day every minute waking and sleeping for months. A week?

Suddenly he had an idea. He strode over to the bride and began whispering in her ear. Miss Esther blushed and then began to laugh.

"Why not, Sam?" she cried, "I think that would be a gay wedding."

"Friends and relatives," announced Sam, "Esther and I want to invite you to our wedding down by the river. The minister is here, and we're all here. I never heard tell that a little water flowing between altered anything."

Amid much laughter from the young and a few protests from the others, the party poured down the street.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Andrew was speechless with joy as he watched Miss Deborah write a notice for the newspapers informing John Patterson, Captain of the brig Fair American, that his son was living with the family of Joseph Smith of Happy Valley on the Penobscot and wanted information about his father. Ever since Andrew had started on a wandering journey with the Bumblebee Titcombs, with whom his father had left him, he had been sad at the thought that when his father returned he would not know where to look for him. Mr. Hallet, a kindly man, had offered the travel-weary boy a home with his family and, when Mrs. Hallet, overburdened with household cares, found the extra care too much, Miss Deborah had carried him off to live with her family.

An Ibis in a Graceful Pose

This is an Ibis. It was painted by an Italian whom they called Pisanello. His real name was Vittore Pisano and he was very, very skilful in making clear pictures of birds and animals. He always tried to draw the subjects so that all the details were correct. Let us observe the long beak, the curving neck, the slender body, the angular legs of the ibis. Who could mistake this for any other bird, once he really knew the ibis? The picture is in the Louvre in Paris.

Youth's Achievements During 1938

The past 12 months show a fine list of achievements by boys and girls in many directions, including art, literature, sport, scientific research, and parachute jumping.

Early in the year, an exhibition of water-color paintings and drawings by 50 schoolgirls was held at the Zwemmer Gallery. Their work was marked for sale in exactly the same way as that of older artists, the prices ranging from two to 12 guineas, and much of it was sold. The show was acknowledged by art critics to be an outstanding achievement.

Toward the end of the year, a very young, but extremely clever Chinese boy—eight-year-old Plato Chan—held an exhibition of his paintings and drawings in the Cooling Gallery. He has drawn and painted since he was 18 months old, amusing himself by making caricatures of celebrities, sketching in cinemas by the aid of an electric torch, and covering sheets of paper with fairy-tale characters and animals.

In the realm of literature, Pamela Whitlock and Katharine Hull, the two schoolgirls whose first book, "The Far-Distant Oxus," published by Jonathan Cape, proved so successful in 1937, have written and illustrated a second book, "Escape to Persia," which is equally delightful

Youthful Athletes

Young athletes have brought off notable achievements. Jaroslav Drobny, a 17-year-old Czech from Prague, won the tennis championship of Berlin in June, defeating two of the German Davis Cup team. In the following month, a Danish girl of the same age, Jenny Kammersgaard, swam the Baltic Sea from Denmark to Germany. Owing to strong currents and head winds she was forced to cover a distance of about 40 miles, and was in the water for 40 hours 26 minutes. In August, Betty Slade, an English girl of 17, won the Women's Springboard Diving Championship of Europe at the Empire Pool, Wembley, thus securing for Britain its first title in the European swimming championships.

Young people have been active in the realm of scientific research. In July, Rose Morris, a brilliant young Bachelor of Science at University College, Cardiff, evolved a mathematical formula which, it is believed, will make flying safer. While examining problems relating to simple shapes—the effects of water and air pressures on cylinders and the calculations regarding them—she stumbled upon a formula that could be applied in the accurate assessment of similar stresses on air foils, and which might revolutionize this aspect of aeronautical wings. Her discovery won for her a senior research award of £300 a year for three years.

A Life Membership

Pamela Wrinch, the 11-year-old daughter of Dr. Dorothy Wrinch, Oxford mathematician, has been made a life member of the British Association. Pamela had spent her time making models to illustrate her mother's work. These models were borrowed by scientists at Cambridge to illustrate their technical papers, and to show their appreciation of her work, they clubbed together and bought Pamela a life membership card which she hangs round her neck on a piece of ribbon.

An unusual achievement is that of Roger Cade, a 14-year-old Portsmouth boy, who has been made a fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society. Roger has always taken a keen interest in clouds, and for the past three years has kept records of thunderstorms in the south of England, sending his observations to the Society. An article on cloud formation that he wrote in 1937 was accepted by the Society for their files. He is the youngest British forecaster, and but for his age would have earned his fellowship even earlier.

Among this year's achievements in the air, must be recorded that of a young Welsh parachutist, Gwynne Jones, who has created a world record by making a delayed drop from 18,000 feet in the dark over Salisbury Plain.

The Fun of Poetry

By James Guthrie

IV

There is a great deal to know about the shape of verse, which asks us to take pains in exchange for our pleasure. But for our purpose here we need only give a few clues, leaving the student to take the subject up as best suits him.

The simplest form of verse is made of rhymed couplets, the lines being either of eight or ten syllables each. Here are some by Henry Vaughan. The poem is that beautiful one called "The Retreat."

"Happy those early days, when I
Shined in my Angel-infancy!
Before I understood this place
Appointed for my second race,
Or taught my soul to fancy aught
But a white celestial thought."

These from Virgil, made by Dryden, are what are known as "heroic couplets," each line being of ten syllables, rhyming in pairs:

"Observed the daily circle of the sun,
And the short year of each revolving moon:
By them thou shalt foresee the following day,
Nor shall a starry night thy hopes betray."

The measure has the merit, which is apt to be a drawback, of going on and on. It is hardly used at the present day because of its monotonous effect.

These are fair examples of the two kinds of verse which may be used for narrative or for something more exciting. William Morris used the ten-syllable lines with great mastery.

A different arrangement of the eight-syllable line gives us the four-lined verse, and various verse forms with six or eight lines, either to the same pattern, or varied with shorter lines.

This little poem by Richard Lovelace runs only to three verses, of which the second and fourth lines have only six syllables. Here is the last verse:

"Yet this inconstancy is such
As you too shall adore;
I could not love thee, Dear, so much
Loved I not Honour more."

A five-line poem by Sir John Suckling, English Cavalier poet, gives another variety. We give one verse to illustrate:

"Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
Prithee, why so pale?
Will when looking well can't move her?
Looking ill prevail?
Prithee, why so pale?"

Light as this seems, it is very skilfully made.

The poetry books contain an almost endless array of beautiful lyrics in which longer and shorter lines are used. Sir Arthur Tennyson wrote "In Memoriam" in verses of four lines, rhyming the first and last, and second and third, thus:

"Where now the seamew pipes, or dives
In yonder greening gleam, and fly
The happy birds, that change their sky
To build and brood; that live their lives
From land to land; and in my breast
Spring wakens too; and my regret
Becomes an April violet,
And buds and blossoms like the rest."

Beautiful as these verses are, the delayed rhyme of the last line fails a little to please the ear, and is probably the reason why this particular arrangement has not been greatly favored by the poets. It also suggests that the rhyme does more to connect the parts of a poem than might seem to be the case.

Let Shakespeare give us a song in praise of music:

"Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing.
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring."

Behind the Footlights

While the orchestra is playing the overture and you are gazing expectantly at the curtain which separates the players from the audience, do you ever wonder how the stage appears to those behind the footlights?

If so, then come with me, because I'm "going behind," as they say in the theatrical world.

The stage from the players' point of view is a totally different place from the stage seen by the audience, the reason being that the "acting-area"—the part seen from the front—is only a very small portion of the complete stage.

On either side of the acting-area are the "wings" which vary in width according to the size of the theater. Here the players await their cues before going on. Here, too, scenery is often stacked in readiness, and stage hands go through the intricate business of "noises off."

On a platform in the wings you will find the switchboard, a formidable-looking object bristling with switches and "dimmers." Dimmers are used to control the brightness of the various sources of light.

These sources are many and various. A conventional stage is equipped with footlights, usually known as "floats," sunk into the stage before the curtain. Overhead can be seen four to ten rows of lights stretching across the width of the acting-area. These are the "battens," each lamp being housed in a separate compartment with a colored gelatine slide in front.

Right at the back of the stage you will probably find an immense curved wall of pale blue. This is the "cyclorama," or artificial horizon. When this is flooded with colored light it can be used as an appropriate background for almost any exterior scene. The cyclorama may be made of plaster (permanent) or fabric (temporary). It usually takes the place of old-fashioned painted backcloths. Above and below the cyclorama are rows of lights, again divided into compartments, each with its own gelatine color slide.

Spotlights—lanterns which can be focused down so as to light only a tiny portion of the stage, are seen in all sorts of odd corners, but principally just inside and above the "proscenium"—the arch which forms the picture-frame of the stage. Spotlights are also situated in the auditorium, frequently in batteries round the dress circle.

So much for the lighting equipment.

The most important part of the stage from the stage manager's point of view are the "flies"—the technical name for the space above the stage—which are usually out of all proportion to the size of the acting-area. Scenery is frequently suspended in the flies ready for letting down onto the stage for the next scene, when the scenery already in use is hauled up out of sight. Narrow gangways, called "bridges," encircle the flies, and several men are usually employed in handling scenery from these dizzy perches.

Scenery, for the most part, consists of "flats" made of wood or canvas, and painted to represent walls, trees, rocks, or whatever is required. As a rule these properties are actually flat—hence their name—and the painting suggests thickness, light and shade. Thus it is comparatively easy to deceive the audience into thinking that a flat wooden column is actually round.

Low flats painted to represent hills, woods, or landscapes, are called "ground-rows," and are situated at the back of the stage so as to be used in conjunction with the cyclorama.

Many ingenious schemes have been introduced into the theater for speeding up the changing of one scene to another. Revolving stages are common enough, but some theaters are equipped with sliding stages, enabling the scenery for one scene to slide out at the back, and for the next "set" to be slipped in from the side on rollers. Another type of stage is the one which sinks below the acting-area level to enable another, complete with scenery, to come in from the wings. Again, the stage may be divided up into smaller stages which can be raised to different levels independently of each other.

Complicated as is the machinery of the modern theater, however, it is the actors and actresses who "hold the stage," and Shakespeare's lines "the play's the thing," still hold good.

Glen Forrest

Orange Peel for Sale!

Cinderella's coach was made from a pumpkin. A broadcasting station has been made from orange peel. This is how it happened.

A short time ago word went round one of the boys' schools in Budapest, Hungary, that oil can be made from orange peel, and immediately the boys set to work eating more oranges than ever, which was no hardship since the juicy fruit is a great favorite with them.

"Keep the peel!" they told everyone. Soon the boys were searching for orange peel among their own circles of friends at home, with the result that within a month they had collected about 2,000 pounds. The next thing was to cut it into tiny pieces and dry it, after which it was sold for 3,000 pengöes (about 600 dollars). After some deliberation it was decided to use the money for a broadcasting center for their school, to include a main receiver as well as extension loud speakers, enabling them to give concerts to all the classes in their different rooms. This was soon installed, and the boys felt very proud of their own "broadcasting station," the more so since it was their combined effort which brought it into being.

Children in over 30 different schools in Budapest are now following this example, much of the money being devoted to helping their poorer schoolmates. They are also discovering other things which may be saved for a useful purpose—empty tooth paste tubes for example which, as tin, can be sold at a high rate.

Scout in Record-Breaking Event

Sergeant T. D. Dixon, a participant in the record-breaking flight to Australia, accomplished by the three Vickers' "Wellesley" bombers, is known to have been a Boy Scout. He belongs to Plaistow, Essex, and was a member of the 8th East Ham Scout Group for five years.

Speaking of him the other day, his former Scoutmaster, Mr. W B. Johnson, said: "He was always a good Cub and Scout, and we are very proud of him." Mr. Johnson, who is now in charge of the 16th Ilford Group, last met Sergeant Dixon four years ago at a Scout reunion dinner in London.

A Baseball Game for Indoor Play

Lots of excitement, keen fun, and plenty of action will be the reward for two players playing baseball with a spinning arrow counter to indicate the plays of the markers over this miniature baseball diamond.

To make this baseball game, draw with pencil, ruler and compass the diagram for the diamond on a sheet of cardboard 11 inches long. Draw the path of the diamond half an inch wide. Draw the circles indicating Home, First, Second and Third bases 1¼ inches in diameter. Print the wording necessary at these points with pen and ink. Paint the path of the diamond green and the base circles orange. Use water color paint.

Draw with compass and ruler the eight-section spinning arrow counter dial as shown. Print the wording for the various plays in each section as shown on the sketch.

Use checkermen, or buttons for the markers. Furnish each player with nine markers. These markers should be of different colors.

When the game begins, the player representing the first team at bat places a marker on Home, then spins the arrow and moves the marker according to the instructions to which the arrow points. If the play is a hit, the man goes to First and another marker is up to bat. The arrow is spun again and the second marker moved accordingly. Regular baseball rules apply. Three strikes are an out. Three outs an inning. Nine innings a game.

The player having high score at the end of nine innings wins the game.

Ray J. Marran

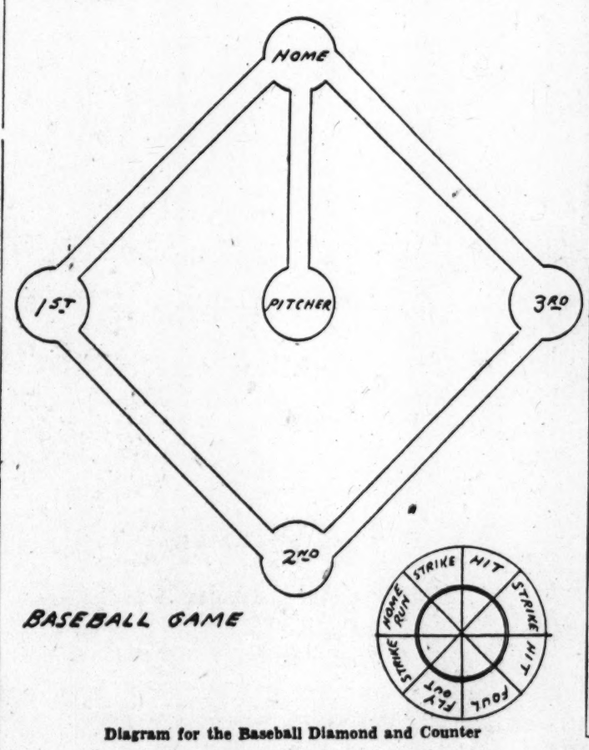

Diagram for the Baseball Diamond and Counter

Making a Spinning Arrow

A spinning arrow counter used to indicate the moves of markers over the path of a game board is very easily made. Cut the arrow from thin wood, punch a hole in the center of it and pivot it to a base block with a pin and a small glass bead for a bearing.

The dial of the counter is made by drawing a circle on a sheet of cardboard with a compass, then dividing the circle into evenly spaced sections. These sections may be 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, or more if required. Each space is numbered or lettered with pen and ink. These numbers, or the printed wording, indicate the moves of the marker when the arrow, after being spun with the fingers, stops over a section.

Paste the cardboard dial to a wood base. Pivot the arrow in the exact center of the dial circle with the pin.

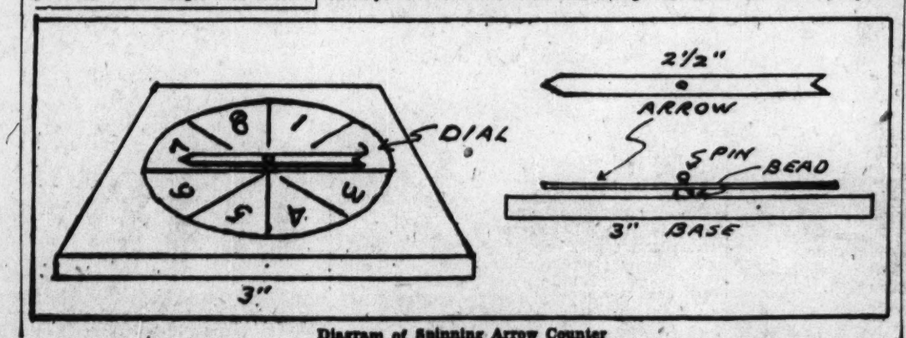

Diagram of Spinning Arrow Counter

At the Picture Gallery

Here is a song of silk
With stripes in the green
Like silver streams in a garden
Of mint and wild rhubarb.
The vase of white
Gleams beside the flowing of the silk.
The glass bowl has caught the light
Of sun on summer days.
The small Japanese figurine
Stands gazing at the bowl.
What does he see?
What secret does he know?

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Winter Comes

Behold
The signature
Of frost upon the fields
And on the lake the narrow
script
Of ice.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

Just Like the Princess in a Book

Ever since the beautiful princesses first wore velvet with a touch of lace, this rich simplicity has been a delightful party dress fashion for little girls. Monitor advertisers have today's version of this story-book style for children's parties this winter.

The Home Forum

Newcomer in the Forest

I AM the newcomer, the stranger, here. The brown doe told me this the first day I came to see the place, when she jumped up from beneath a tree at my approach and went up the hill at a leisurely amble, taking the wire fence in her stride.

The big Tuesday - Thursday - and - Saturday woodpecker, and the small Monday-Wednesday-and-Sunday owl each told me the same thing in his own way. One stayed away for a couple of weeks, and the other changed both his tree and his visiting day.

The family of raccoons, father, mother and six little raccoons, put their small hand marks on my door the first muddy day; and since then they have only called at night, when I can usually hear them moving about the place —though not once have I seen them, even when I have placed special tidbits of food in spots where I can watch for any approach. The food is always gone the next day, but so are the raccoons.

A pair of striped skunks which were here for a while have gone off to other fields, possibly to the mansion of the radio star which rests on the crown of the hill half a mile above me. I cannot find myself regretting the skunks, though it is disheartening to think that they would prefer the house of a radio star.

* * *

TODAY A CAR came down my road in a sky full of dust, and I thought I understood a little better this antipathy for strangers. Though only six miles from Beverly Hills, this is, if not the forest primeval, at least one of its little cousins. For seventeen years the wind has blown through the house where I now live; no one has opened or closed its doors to frighten away the real inhabitants of the place until my small army of carpenters, handymen, and plumbers, moved in to make the place comfortable for me. One cannot wonder that there has been a hesitancy about taking me in.

An early morning coyote, wandering down a little road, looked up in amazement to see me coming along with a staff in my hand. He bounded over a stone wall and ran several hundred yards in great leaps before he found the spreading branches of a giant oak tree from behind which he could observe me in comparative security. I returned his gaze, as curious about him as he was about me. I had heard coyotes from near-lying hills nearly all my life; I had never before seen one.

The birds are rare, and I do not know why. I hear them everywhere in the trees about me, but they pay me no visits; though I have spread crumbs in likely places along the railing of my porch and in front of my garage and along the walks. I had been told that they would flock down in clouds, if no one disturbed them. Surely I have not disturbed them.

Once, at Mount Wilson, I paused with a few peanuts in my hand beneath a little tree, with never a thought of birds. Scarcely will I forget that little whirr of wings, the almost feathery balance of the little body lit suddenly on the end of my fingers, held there by tiny claws sharp as pins, but cupped carefully in a manner to do me no harm. I should very much like to have callers of that sort here, but I am beginning to despair. Maybe I should wear blue. I knew a bird woman once, a real Californian, who wore a blue smock when she fed her birds; and I saw them with my own eyes in clusters on her head and shoulders and along her arms, picking up the crumbs she was holding out to them. But she was a painter, too, and had a reason for wearing a blue smock; I have no reason to wear a blue smock.

* * *

I WAS ON the road to the lake, a good mile or two below the house, in the very midst of the elfin forest, when Spot picked me up. The name is unimaginative; but I know no other, and I do not think he would mind. He was surely an unimaginative dog. It was growing toward dusk, and the light was not good anyway in the deep canyon. I felt rather than saw the small shape clinging close to my legs. It had darted out of the dense tangle of the forest without bark or whine, and it made no attempt to go through the usual dog-and-man greetings of jumping and tail-wagging. I stooped and patted his head, and we went on together. There were suddenly several thousand years of civilization in the feel of him there by my side, in his trust of me, and in my trust of him. I thought he would continue on when I turned back at the lake. And yet I was glad when he turned with me and took the road home. Occasionally he darted ahead, but never far, and he always waited a little until I had caught up to him. We walked back to the house together in complete darkness, the whoo-whoo-whoo! of the little Monday-Wednesday-Sunday owl the only sound about us in the still evening.

He sidled into the house past me as I opened the door, before I could properly debate the question of whether or not he should come in. In the light he turned out to be a white fox terrier with one brown eye and ear. He soon found his own place in a corner where the warmth of the fire could reach him, and remained there all evening. I had fed him, determined that he could stay if he wished—at least until someone came to claim him.

But in the morning, when we went out of the house, he started down the road at a little trot, and did not stop to look back until he reached the gate. Then he paused a moment and looked around as if to assure me that he knew quite well what he was doing. Having done so, he trotted down the road and was gone.

I was as pleased to have him go as I had been to have him stay. I wanted Spot to have what Spot wanted, not what I wanted for him. Perhaps he often did this sort of thing, giving good company for a day or so in return for the poor pay of a little food, then taking himself on to the life he had chosen for himself in the forest. In the early sun through the trees, he seemed as completely a part of the elfin forest as his ancestors must have seemed of the great forests of Europe and Asia, a sizable little dog among the sizable little trees

* * *

THE LITTLE OWL is back on his regular schedule now, after departing from it for a while. The big woodpecker stands and knocks peremptorily on the giant sycamore outside my window, just by the road. The deer have not come back in the broad day, but the marks of their hoofs are often plainly in the road; and once, before dawn in the early morning, I heard what I took to be the snort of a horse outside the house. But it was infinitely softer than the raucous snort of any horse I have ever known—almost too soft to be heard, but unmistakably there. It was deer! I listened for hoofs, or the crackling of fallen sycamore or avocado leaves under incautious hoofs, but no other sound came. In the morning I found the tracks exactly where I had heard the sound.

The birds do not come, but this does not bother me any more. I have the example of Spot, who preferred the forest to a comfortable house and plenty to eat; and it's a good example. One morning I looked up at the sky through thinning sycamore leaves and saw at least twenty tiny birds flitting about in the branches; but I made no overtures, and they took no notice of me whatever. I watched them long enough to make sure they weren't humming birds, and then went on about my business. We will live together, but we will be separate entities, these birds and I. The forest, elfin though it is in stature, is wide, and there is room for us all.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Defining the Lyric

IT IS not easy to derive a definition of the lyric which will satisfy everyone. The Greeks, of course, used the term "lyric" to mean a poem sung by a single voice to the accompaniment of the lyre, and thus in the Greek conception music and personal note were inherent in the term. Today we expect lyric poetry to sing and to be subjective, just as a ballad sings and is objective. The poet's personal reaction to something visualized or imagined is a fundamental quality of most lyrics. Occasionally, however, some excellent lyrics are so purely art for art's sake that the vision seems entirely detached from the artist's personality. Perhaps the most acceptable simple definition of a lyric is that of Charles Hanson Towne: a short poem that sings a spontaneous outpouring from the poet's heart. Yet even this definition does not completely work when we come to John Donne, whose short poems though supremely subjective fail to sing in every verse. So we may say that some short poems are lyrics mainly because of their subjective attribute and others because of their melodious quality. An ode is often defined as an extended lyric, one characterized by nobility of sentiment and dignity of style. . . .

In its presentation of scene or event, the true lyric portrays a *mood* rather than a description. A lyric is the *thing* after it has passed through the refining imagination of the inexplicably sensitive man who has the gift of melody. — From the Introduction to "Immortal Lyrics: An Anthology of English Lyric Poetry From Sir Walter Raleigh to A. E. Housman," edited by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

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A PORTRAIT OF A CHINESE SCHOLAR

THIS "Portrait of a Chinese Scholar" has been attributed to Hsi-Chin Chü-Shih. It was painted in the Sung Era (960-1280) and is one of a class of commemorative portraits which were not regarded by the Chinese as works of art.

Tchaikowsky and the Five

A CONCERT in Moscow was important in Tchaikowsky's career because an incident connected with it brought him into contact for the first time with the Petersburg Nationalists, the talented and revolutionary Five: Balakirev, Cui, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov and their friend and ally the critic Stassov. The Five had broken—they said—with musical tradition; they believed music could be composed better by inspiration than by rule, that a composer learned by composing, not by working out counterpoint problems. Moussorgsky was the fiercest rebel of them all, and in truth his genius was great enough to justify him had he said music should be written standing on one's head. Borodin also, the chemistry professor, writing his gorgeous tone poems while his test tubes were boiling, could well afford to laugh at rules. As to Rimsky-Korsakov, the other great talent of the Five, the world already knows—and Tchaikowsky's letters will retell—who it was that seduced him from rebellion to the slow and thorny path of tradftional musical study.

The Five wished to create Russian music, for Russians, in the Russian language. No French words in their songs, no Italian libretti for their operas! The fount at which they drank was the deep well of Russian folk-song; . . . Glinka was of course their forerunner, Dargomijsky their immediate inspiration. The Five were especially scornful of Bach. "The old man is beginning to grind flour," Stassov would say when he heard one of the huge five-voiced fugues begin to roll up its giant momentum. The Rubensteins were of course regarded by the Five as hopelessly passé. . .

And Tchaikowsky was as bad as a Rubenstein, if not worse—so thought the Five. Was he not the pupil of both Rubensteins, first Anton and then Nicholas? Dangerous conservatives, all three, teaching music by rote in their "music factories," as the Five dubbed the Petersburg and Moscow Conservatories. And the suspicion was mutual; to Tchaikowsky the Five were not only dangerous radicals, they were dilettantes who toyed with a serious art, repudiating the hard preliminary study necessary to musical composition, repudiating Tchaikowsky's musical heroes, above all, his god, Mozart. But Tchaikowsky knew none of the Five personally; that is, until 1868 when his own *Voyevoda* dances were played in Moscow on the same concert program with Rimsky-Korsakov's *Serbian Fantasy*. A review of the concert appeared afterward in *The Entr'Acte*. Tchaikowsky's music was highly praised while Rimsky-Korsakov's work was dismissed as "lifeless and colorless." During rehearsals, Tchaikowsky had learned to respect not only Rimsky-Korsakov's music but the composer himself; consequently he wrote a fiery reply to *The Entr'Acte* which created a sensation both in Moscow and Petersburg and brought the Five from hostility to immediate friendship. At Easter when Tchaikowsky went up to Petersburg to visit his father, he was received with much cordiality by the Invincible Band, as the Five called themselves, and although neither Tchaikowsky nor the Five (excepting Rimsky-Korsakov) ever compromised concerning their respective musical philosophies, from this time onward their personal relationship remained cordial. During the next five years, three of Tchaikowsky's best compositions were dedicated to members of the Band. —From "Beloved Friend," by CATHERINE DRINKER BOWEN and BARBARA VON MECK. (New York: Random House.)

A New Winter

I THOUGHT I knew winter, but this year
Every night
Some subtle difference of shifting light
Makes it new. Never before have my eyes
Glimpsed the moon rise
Through fine snow falling,
Or the radiant sheen of moon-silver and snow-white
On evergreen;
Or felt the crisp northern air
Fragrant and friendly,
Touch my hands and my face and my hair.
Never before have I heard
The searching pinon-bird
Calling, rising and falling in eager flight,
Like a streak of blue from the sky above.
I thought I knew winter, but these days
When the northern sun points light,
Thin fingers at the quiet earth,
I wonder why I thought I knew.

GRACE MEREDITH

The Power of Praise

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teachings of Christian Science proclaim the necessity of praising God at all times if we would have harmonious and successful lives. True praise and thanksgiving are not reserved merely for periods of material happiness and prosperity, but continuously give all-power to God in thought, word, and deed —thus rendering powerless any belief in evil.

The Psalmist must have discerned in great measure the boundlessness of praise when he sang, "I will bless the Lord at all times: his praise shall continually be in my mouth" (Psalms 34:1). Doubtless he recognized that praise and thanksgiving to God for His infinite goodness, constitute effectual prayer, bringing certain deliverance from fear, trouble, and want.

In this age, Christian Science has opened the door leading to enlightened understanding of the Bible. And with heartfelt and unbounded praise to God we learn that in His creation there is no evil. Thus its unreality and inherent powerlessness are evident. Through studying the inspired pages of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy we joyfully realize that the man whom God made in His image and likeness has never changed, never been sick or in pain, never been unemployed or a failure. Such evil beliefs could not come to God's child, the beloved son who inherits all the good belonging to his Father-Mother, God.

Should not this Science, opening the gateway to human freedom from the fetters of fear sin, hatred, revenge, and all erroneous thinking, bring spontaneous praise and gratitude to our hearts and to our speech? Are we not thereby liberated from wrong thinking and its evil results—disease, disaster, and lack? Can we for one moment cease from praising God for His limitless outpouring of good on all alike, and for the great fact that this good is our only real inheritance? Evil beliefs can neither find entrance to, nor room to thrive in, a consciousness filled with perpetual praise to God.

We learn too a most important lesson as we begin to study Christian Science, namely, that prayer without praise lacks power. For the prayer which heals, regenerates, and brings unalloyed happiness and secure employment must necessarily be based on joy—our praise to God for His goodness, and man's spiritual, perfect nature as the offspring of divine Love. Spiritual man has never been separated from God who is All. The belief and fear that one can be deprived of that which is good is only an illusion, ignorance of true being—man ever at-one with God. Rapidly, spiritual understanding dispels this ignorance and reveals the health and harmony which are eternally established according to spiritual law. Christian Science healing, therefore, is always the outward manifestation of spiritual realization, and the prayer of thanksgiving for man's eternal oneness with God, for the actual presence here and now of harmony. Speaking of this prayer of understanding on page 12 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes that Jesus' "humble prayers were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love."

What tremendous comfort and courage to inspire our own endeavor is derived from countless instances of healing and release recorded in the Bible, when viewed in the light of the teachings of Christian Science! Assuredly the apostles' thought must have been full of praise to God as they "went up together into the temple at the hour of prayer," for through the understanding of Jesus' teaching, Peter set free the man who was laid "daily at the gate of the temple which is called Beautiful" (Acts 3:1, 2). Lameness and debility vanished before the understanding of God as omnipotent and omnipresent Love, and the man was immediately healed. "And he leaping up stood, and walked, and entered with them into the temple, walking, and leaping, and praising God" (Acts 3:8).

Today, through Christian Science, abundant proof is being given of the reward of prayer which acknowledges only the omnipotence of God and the reality of good, even in the midst of material difficulties. With what gratitude we learn that, whatever the human problem we seem to be facing, there is nothing too difficult for divine Love to accomplish! There are no depths so low, no suffering so painful, and no unhappiness so great that they cannot be forever banished by the power of praise. The praise born of spiritual understanding opens prison doors of sickness and lack, disperses misunderstandings, and enables each one to prove in ever increasing measure the reality and permanence of good.

Mrs. Eddy the beloved Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, who understood so well the power of praise, writes on page 245 of her work "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "Let the voice of Truth and Love be heard above the dire din of mortal nothingness, and the majestic march of Christian Science go on *ad infinitum*, praising God, doing the works of primitive Christianity, and enlightening the world."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Pilgrimage

THERE is a hill beyond
The silence of a stream
Whose brow is winter-blond,
Whose face is lined by wind.
Soon I shall turn my feet
From the ways of noise and smoke,
And turn out from my mind
Sounds of the city street.
I shall ascend the hill
And plant my steps in snow,
Where wind is never still
Among the pine and oak.
I shall breath in the air
Cool and crisp as the sea:
I shall be free from care.
O there I shall be free.

ROBERT WISTRAND

СИЛА ХВАЛЫ БОГУ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

УЧЕНИЕ Христианской Науки определенно заявляет о необходимости славить Бога во всякое время, если мы хотим, чтобы жизни наши были гармоничными и успешными. Подлинную хвалу Богу и подлинное благодарение нельзя приберегать только для дней материального счастия и благополучия. Мы должны беспрестанно отдавать должное всемогуществу Бога, как в мыслях наших, так и в словах и поступках,—этим мы лишаем всякого влияния какое-бы то ни было верование в зло.

Псалмопевец видел, вероятно, довольно ясно беспредельность восхваления, когда он пел (Псалом 33:2): "Благословляю Господа во всякое время; хвала Ему непрестанно в устах моих." Он несомненно понял, что хвала Богу и благодарность Ему составляют действенную молитву, приносящую верное избавление от страха, неприятностей и нужды.

В наше время Христианская Наука открыла двери, ведущие к просвещенному пониманию Библии. С глубоким, беспредельным чувством благодарности мы славим Бога, узнав, что в Его творении нет зла. Таким образом становится ясно, что зло нереально и по существу своему бессильно. Изучая вдохновенные страницы книги Мэри Бэкер Эдди "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" мы приходим к радостному выводу, что человек, которого Бог создал по Своему образу и подобию, никогда не изменялся, никогда не был болен и не испытывал страданий, никогда не терял своей деятельности и не знал неудач. Подобные дурные верования не могли возникнуть в мыслях чада Божиего, возлюбленного сына, который полностью наследует благо, принадлежащее Отцу-Матери, Богу.

Не должна-ли Наука эта, открывающая врата к освобождению от цепей страха, греха, ненависти, мстительности и всего ложного мышления, не должна-ли она вызывать в сердцах наших и речах естественное желание восхвалять Бога, возносить ему благодарность? Разве мы этим путем не освобождаемся от ложного мышления и его дурных последствий—болезней, несчастий и нужды. Можем-ли мы хоть на одну минуту прекращать восхваление Бога, восхваление за то, что Он без конца изливает благо одинаково на всех и за тот великий факт, что это благо является нашим единственным подлинным наследием? Ложные верования не имеют доступа в сознание, заполненное беспрерывным вознесением благодарности Богу; в таком сознании ложные верования не находят благодарной для себя почвы.

Когда мы начинаем заниматься Христианской Наукой, мы узнаем одну очень для нас важную вещь, а именно, что молитва, не имеющая в себе элемента хвалы Богу, лишена действенной силы. Ибо молитва, которая исцеляет и возрождает человека, которая дает ему бесмятежное счастье и обеспечивает ему его деятельность, такая молитва непременно должна иметь в своей основе чувство радости—славу Богу за Его доброту и за то, что человек, как отпрыск божественной Любви, имеет духовную совершенную природу. Духовный человек никогда не был отделен от Бога, ибо Бог есть Все. Думать и бояться, что человек может быть лишен того, что благостно, есть ни что иное, как излияния, полное незнание правды об истинном бытии—об единстве человека с Богом. Очень быстро духовное понимание рассеивает это неведение и обнаруживает факт здоровья и гармонии, установленный на веки в силу духовного закона. Поэтому-то исцеление через Христианскую Науку всегда является внешним проявлением внутренней духовной осознанности и одновременно является молитвой благодарения за вечное единство человека с Богом, за то, что фактически уже теперь полная гармония царит на земле. Говоря об этой молитве духовного понимания на странице 12 книги Science and Health Mrs. Эдди пишет, что "смиренные молитвы" Иисуса были "глубокими и сознательными утверждениями Истины,—о сходстве человека с Богом и об единстве человека с Истиной и Любовью."

В Библии приводится бесчисленное множество случаев исцеления и освобождения; рассматриваемые при свете Христианской Науки, они являются для нас огромным утешением и ободряют нас, и в них мы черпаем вдохновение для наших собственных стремлений. Несомненно, мысли Апостолов были преисполнены хвалою Богу, когда они вошли "вместе в храм в час молитвы," ибо, благодаря пониманию учений Иисуса, Петр освободил человека, которого "носили и сажали каждый день при дверях храма, называемых красными" (Деяния Апостолов 3:1, 2). Увечие и расслабленность исчезли перед лицом правильного представления о Боге, как о всемогущей и вездесущей Любви,—и человек был мгновенно исцелен. "И вскочив стал и начал ходить, и вошел с ним в храм, ходя и скача, и хваля Бога" (Деяния 3:8).

Благодаря Христианской Науке, мы имеем в наши дни большое обилие доказательств, что молитва получает ответ, когда она утверждает одно только всемогущество Бога и реальность добра даже среди материальных загрудений. С каким чувством благодарности мы узнаем, что и чем бы не заключались проблемы, которые нам приходится разрешать, нет ничего счишком трудного, чего бы не могла свершить божественная Любовь! Нет таких горестных глубин, нет таких мучительных страданий и нет таких великих несчастий, которые не были бы окончательно изгнаны силою молитвы восхваления. Хвала, исходящая из духовного понимания, открывает темничные двери болезни и нужды, рассеивает недоразумения и дает каждому возможность проверять все в большей степени реальность и неизменность добра.

Mrs. Эдди, наша дорогая Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, прекрасно понимавшая значение хвалы пишет на странице 245 своей книги "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany:" "Да будет услышан голос Истины и Любви среди ужасающего грохота смертного ничтожества, и да продолжится величественное шествие вперед Христианской Науки ad infinitum, восхваляя Бога, творя дела первоначального Христианства и просвещая вселенную."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938

Probe of Taxi 'Slush Fund' Charge Sought

Norton demands inquiry by Fin. Com. on alleged inquiries made by four City Councilors.

An investigation by the Boston Finance Commission into charges that four members of the City Council had "approached" a group of taxi operators regarding a "$10,000 slush fund" to support pending legislation was demanded today by City Councillor Clement A. Norton.

The charges were made yesterday afternoon at a public Council hearing by officials of the Independent Taxi Operators' Association, who seek enactment of an ordinance to establish public taxi stands.

Saying that all City Councillors had been put "under a cloud" by the charges, Mr. Norton announced he would ask the Council at its weekly meeting this afternoon to request a Finance Commission inquiry "into this disgraceful affair."

Consider Issue

David Lasker, Chairman of the Finance Commission, later announced his group would meet tomorrow afternoon to consider the possibility of an investigation.

The story, related by George J. Naymie, Treasurer of the I. T. O. A. and confirmed by Abraham Miller, its President, is that four Councillors, whose names he did not make public, told Mr. Miller they had heard the I. T. O. A. had a "$10,000 slush fund" with which to "buy its way" at City Hall.

Mr. Naymie explained that he was certain the Councillors did not mean to imply they wished to share in the fund, but that, on the contrary, they wished to make sure that no one else was falsely using their names in connection with it.

"The four Councillors should come forward to clear the rest of us," Mr. Norton said today. "We are all under a cloud. Regardless of whether or not they come forward and give us their names, I am going to file an order with the Council this afternoon requesting the Finance Commission to fulfill its legal duty and investigate this disgraceful affair."

"If you want to run a taxi business in Boston it depends upon who you are, who you know and how much you got."

It was Mr. Naymie speaking to the Public Safety Committee of the Boston City Council late yesterday. As Treasurer of the Independent Taxi Operators Association he had come to City Hall to ask that the referendum adopted by the voters throughout the State at the November election which would abolish private taxi stands be approved by the Council.

As he sat before the Councilors and described how the taxi business is operated in Boston as he has seen it in the past 22 years, he said three factors enter the picture for a successful taxi business:

"Who you are, who you know, and how much you got. Or, money, the political aspect, and the party on the receiving end."

Opposed to Setup

Admittedly, Mr. Naymie came to the hearing as one opposed to the present setup of the taxi business in Boston. By this arrangement the Checker Taxi Company has a "monopoly of all the more lucrative stands in the city. For 14 years the I. T. O. A. sought to end this policy of privilege without success but finally in November a majority of those who voted on the issue in Massachusetts upheld the independent operators.

Mr. Naymie spoke as a former taxi driver who has been in the business for 22 years; how he helped to form the Independent Taxi Operators Association 14 years ago and became Treasurer of the organization; how the I. T. O. A. has never been able to obtain a stand at any of the important hotels, at railroad stations or steamship piers.

Private taxi companies for years have paid for the privilege of using these stands, Mr. Naymie explained. Independent operators simply have not had the funds to pay for these privileges for "our opposition aggregates millions of dollars."

The Checker Taxi Company and other private companies have had various ways in which they have paid for these privileged stands, Mr. Naymie continued. He alleged that one company paid $400 a month to a certain hotel for the taxi telephone outside the front door.

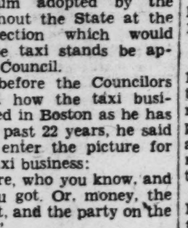
The favoritism granted to private companies is protected by State

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and not so cold, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's; snow flurries are probable late tonight or Friday, possibly briefly turning to rain; warmer Friday; slightly above freezing; considerably colder Friday night and Saturday; winds gentle to moderate, shifting, becoming southeasterly and southerly, and fresh northwesterly Friday night.



Maine and New Hampshire: Light snow beginning late tonight or Friday, rising temperature followed by much colder Friday night.

Vermont: Occasional light snow tonight and Friday, warmer tonight, much colder late Friday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Snow beginning late tonight or Friday, possibly turning to rain on the coast. Rising temperature followed by colder Friday night.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast to south winds becoming fresh; snow beginning late tonight or Friday

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	14	Minneapolis	-6	-6
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	44	40
Chicago	26	22	New York	28	27
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	28	26
Helena	-3	-6	Philadelphia	32	32
Kansas City	24	28	St. Louis	37	28
Los Angeles	52	56	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	70	Washington	34	30

A—1:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 29.
B—Minimum, Dec. 28.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 4:26 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Friday 4:55 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49 p. m.

Provincetown First Says Geographer Of Landing of Pilgrims

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—A Harvard geographer yesterday awarded the decision to Provincetown over Plymouth in the perennial battle over the first landing of the Pilgrim Fathers—but said their sojourn on the Cape Cod tip was no longer than a week-end visit.

In a statement, Prof. H. S. Kemp said the Mayflower travelers first put in at Provincetown, "but stayed there only two or three days, because the Indians were not yet in the tourist business."

Contemporary writings and diaries were proof, he said, of the brief stop-over before the Mayflower headed across the bay to Plymouth.

Earlier, in an address before the National Council of Geography Teachers, at Boston, he also said of Plymouth:

"The Pilgrims could scarcely have picked, on the whole coast, a more sterile spot for their undertakings. If we are proud of our ancestors here it should be, not because they came over on the Mayflower, but because they didn't go back on her."

At Provincetown, Ralph S. Carpenter, a civic leader, said he was seeking gravestones to bear out his contention that the Pilgrims first set foot in America at the tip of Cape Cod.

Dever and Ryan In Conference On Pardon Cases

Attorney General Paul A. Dever conferred this afternoon with John Ryan, Acting District Attorney of Essex County, regarding the pardon cases which were tried by his office and are pending before the Executive Council.

"I shall present the opinion of the respective district attorneys and my own opinion," Mr. Dever said, "in those cases where I find such expression necessary to the Pardon Committee of the Executive Council." A meeting probably will be held early tomorrow morning by the Pardon Committee.

District attorneys from Suffolk and Middlesex counties also were in on the conference.

Among the eight pardon applications discussed by Mr. Dever and the District Attorneys today were those from two prisoners serving life terms for murder. The men involved are:

Antonio Giannetti, sentenced in Essex Superior Court, May 14, 1912, for second degree murder.

Dominico Beninato sentenced in Middlesex Superior Court March 18, 1913, to a life term for murder.

The others are:

Anthony Pecunas, sentenced Jan. 18, 1928 in Middlesex Superior Court, to a 25 to 30 years' term for armed robbery. Pecunas was identified as a participant in an attempted break at the Concord Reformatory and is now being disciplined for infraction of prison rules.

Daniel J. Allen, sentenced in Middlesex Superior Court to serve four concurrent terms of 10 to 12 years for armed robbery and other offences. He has been before the courts 23 times.

James F. Burnett, sentenced in Middlesex Superior Court on April 5, 1928, to serve two concurrent terms of 10 to 15 years for armed robbery.

John Miller, sentenced in Middlesex Superior Court on June 9, 1926, to a term of 25 to 30 years for armed robbery with intent to kill or maim. He pleaded guilty.

Harry G. Emmons, sentenced in Essex Superior Court on June 8, 1938, to serve 2½ years in the House of Correction for a hit-and-run accident in which a child was fatally injured.

William L. Carolan, sentenced on July 11, 1927, to serve four 12 to 20 year terms and one 3 to 5 year term all to be served concurrently for a series of robberies and gun fights. He is now out on parole, having been released on Nov. 14, 1931, by Gov. Joseph B. Ely and the Executive Council. At the time a storm of protest arose over his release. In this case Frank A. Brooks, Chairman of the Pardons Committee of the present Council said he would make a full investigation before voting Carolan a full pardon to restore his citizenship rights and release him from reporting monthly to parole officers.

$5,000,000 Sought For Highway Work

The Legislature will be asked to make $5,000,000 available to cities and towns for regular highway work under the terms of a bill filed yesterday by Senator Frank D. Babcock (R) of Haverhill. The measure results from the protest made last week by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston and other Massachusetts local officials following Attorney General Paul A. Dever's ruling that cities and towns could not use the money diverted to them from the gasoline tax receipts except for unemployment relief.

Mayor Tobin explained that Boston had intended setting the money aside until 1939 when it would be used for regular highway maintenance. When he asked Public Works Commissioner William P. Callahan whether this would be permissible, Mr. Callahan applied to the Attorney General for the ruling.

Middlesex School Headmaster Retires

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., Dec. 29—Concluding a distinguished active teaching career of 45 years duration, Frederick Winsor, Headmaster of Middlesex School since its founding in 1901, announced his retirement, effective immediately. The announcement was made public yesterday by the school's board of trustees.

Dancing Before the Gingerbread House

By a Staff Photographer

Youthful Singers Present Humperdinck's Operetta

Left to right—Hansel, Molly Howard (Scottish); Father, Virginia Gulsto (Italian); Mother, Emma Riccio (Italian); Gretel, Beatrice Anzalone (Italian), at the International Institute's Christmas party.

Insurance Firms Agree to Divide Poor Car Risks

Yielding to pleas of State officials, motorcar insurance firms of Massachusetts acted today to avert further insurance failures by agreeing to divide up the bad risks among all the firms.

The companies specifically assured State officials they would absorb the policies of nearly 50,000 motorists left stranded without 1939 car insurance as a result of the petitioning of two companies into receivership yesterday.

A plan was evolved after Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, issued a critical attack upon the regular companies, in which he demanded that they take over the risks of the Broad Street Mutual Casualty Insurance Company and the Canton Mutual Liability Insurance Company, the firms against which petitions for receivership were filed in the Supreme Judicial Court.

Under the plan the 45,000 to 50,000 persons previously insured by the two firms will apply to other companies in the usual way. If they are refused insurance because they are considered bad risks, they will write before Feb. 1, 1939, to the Massachusetts Rating and Inspection Bureau, 89 Broad Street Boston.

This board will distribute the risks among the various companies.

The plan was the result of conferences called by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance. Mr. Harrington said he believed the plan "will adequately take care of those automobile owners affected by the closing of the two companies. The co-operation of such automobile owners and the insurance companies is urged, to the end that the plan may successfully solve the problem."

Judge Charles H. Donahue of the Supreme Judicial Court appointed John T. Noonan as temporary receiver for the Broad Street firm, and Lafayette R. Chamberlin as temporary receiver for the Canton Mutual. On Jan. 6 the hearing on the question of permanent receiverships will be held.

Children of 12 Nationalities Join in Annual Christmas Party

That wandering folk dance, sometime of Bohemia, "With Your Hands Now Clap, Clap, Clap," echoed through the hall of the Boston Y. W. C. A. to the delight of hundreds of children this afternoon. Hansel and Gretel were dancing in the dark forest, before the gingerbread house, to Humperdinck's tunes.

It was the twenty-third international Christmas Party given by the International Institute. Children of 12 nationalities presented a program of song, dance and folklore of foreign lands to a group of about 350 people. All joined in singing the traditional "Holy Night, Silent Night," each one singing the carol in his native tongue. There were presents for each child, ice cream and candy for all.

The first of these international parties came as the result of the eager response of a Swiss woman, who alone in a rooming house in Boston, had begun to believe that people in America cared only for money until she received a friendly Christmas card with a greeting in her own language. Then she exclaimed with new-born faith, "God is in America, too." The sender of the card, Miss Elfrieda Mosher of the International Institute, the next year gave the first international family Christmas party.

Coming together as members of one great human family not as nationalists these people have discovered that though they had different backgrounds and traditions yet they were able to share even stronger ties.

This international group meets once a month during the year at the Institute's home at 190 Beacon Street. Fifty-three of the world's 64 nationalities have been represented in the club. At first the group met simply to sing and dance but for the past five or six years different nationalities have taken their turn at putting on a program each month. This fall, for instance, there have been both French and Hungarian programs.

The International Institute has been particularly successful not only in helping people newly arrived in America to get a glimpse of what America stands for, in citizenship duties, in friendliness and in local traditions, but in helping their American-born children to reconcile and to cherish their ancestral traditions while accepting those of the new land.

Flood Repair Work In Adjutant General Department Probed

Sweeping investigation into flood and hurricane repair contracts let by the Department of the Adjutant General was begun by Attorney General Paul A. Dever today.

Announcement of the probe followed a conference between Mr. Dever and Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations.

"The one department," Mr. MacDonald said, "that has prima facie need of a searching investigation, in the opinion of the Federation, is the Department of the Adjutant General."

Attorney General Dever said that two of his assistants, J. Burke Sullivan and Daniel J. Doherty, the latter former National Commander of the American Legion, had been assigned to the investigation.

The department issued contracts totaling $321,000 for hurricane repairs, it was said. This amount was a part of the $19,500,000 made available for such purposes by a special session of the Legislature.

The tax group has charged that portions of this grant were used for purposes other than direct repair of hurricane damage.

Attorney General Dever today said he will give his opinion on several public hearings held recently on contracts let by the Department of Education and the Department of Mental Health.

Weather Note: Snow and Much Colder

Incoming Boston fishing trawlers today wore glistening white robes of ice, gift of Western Canadian plains. Ascending temperatures were forecast for tonight with snow flurries that will continue tomorrow.

By tomorrow night, the Weather Bureau forecast today, the severe cold wave moving eastward from the Canadian plains, eastward from the Rockies will bring much lower temperatures to New England and the whole Eastern seaboard.

It isn't likely, though, that the Canadian temperatures of 40 to 42 below will be duplicated here, although Maine reported minima of 14 below.

Just by way of warning contrast the Weatherman disclosed that it was a bright, sunshiny day in Miami today where the mercury read 72.

Several boats in at the Fish Pier today had a two-inch coating of ice, the first this winter.

More Time for WHAI

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—A communications commission examiner recommended today that Radio Station WHAI at Greenfield, Mass., be allowed to operate on an unlimited time basis, instead of daytime only.

North Andover Chief Sees That Skating Is Safe for Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 29—Children of North Andover, near here, who like to skate in cold spells, have a special friend in the Chief of Police, Alfred H. McKee.

In order to provide a safe place for skating, the Chief yesterday assigned Officer Augustine Walsh to Rae's Pond, which is four miles from the police station and thickly encrusted with ice.

Then, borrowing a truck from his friend, Edward Melamed, Chief McKee drove around to the other ponds, like Lake Cochichewick and Stevens Pond, where the ice was not so thick, gathered up the eager children and transported them to the guarded pond.

Late in the day, he returned to Rae's Pond, loaded the cheering youngsters again into the truck and took them to their homes.

New Haven Road To File New Plan Of Reorganization

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29 (AP)—Howard W. Palmer, president of the New Haven Railroad, said today the road would file a new plan of reorganization with the Interstate Commerce Commission providing for more drastic reductions in the funded debt than were contained in a plan withdrawn last September.

Mr. Palmer, refusing to disclose details of the plan, said it would be filed in Washington by the Planning Committee and Trustees of the railroad tomorrow, a day before the deadline set by the ICC.

The previous plan of reorganization provided for a reduction in the funded debt and collateral loans from $300,000,000 to $244,000,000, with only $196,000,000 of the latter figure subject to fixed interest charges and the remainder paying interest only if earned.

That plan was based on the expectation of increased earnings in 1938 and future years, but the railroad's income dipped down sharply in the year now ending. A report for the 11 months ended Nov. 30, 1938, showed a deficit of about $11,000,000, compared with a $6,000,000 deficit for the same period in 1937.

Vermont Farmers Balance '38 Books

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 29—Looking back over 1938, the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College here finds that farmers of the State have had to exercise their proverbial resourcefulness to make both ends meet.

Although the cash income for the State's farmers this past year has been about $34,000,000 as compared with $33,000,000 for 1937 and about $28,000,000 for the years of 1932-3-4-5-6, farm prices as a whole averaged lower than in 1937 and the relationship between commodities which farmers buy and sell was unfavorable to the farmer.

Milk production, however, was on a relatively high level this fall, although the demand for dairy products has been lower than last year. Poultrymen have done well, the egg-feed ratio being favorable to them and egg prices averaging about a cent higher than in 1937—about 30 cents a dozen.

Income from apples will not run as high for 1938 as for the year previous, for while prices are slightly higher the apple production is only about 40 per cent of the 1937 crop.

Potatoes also show a smaller yield by about 9 per cent compared with last year.

The same is true of maple syrup and its products, although prices have advanced.

'Horses, Tread Lightly' Sign for N. H. Bridge?

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—Modern bridge construction, the Board of Public Works learned to its dismay today, fails to consider horses' hoofs.

Business firms using horse-drawn vehicles complained to the board that caulks from horses' hoofs became caught in the serrated steel flooring of a new bridge, and said something should be done about it.

The Board said it would write to the bridge constructors, but suggested meanwhile that horses be taught to tred lightly on the bridge.

Employee Tax Exemption Continuance Is Advocated

Continuance of employee exemption from contributions to the State Unemployment Compensation Commission was recommended today by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

His recommendation was made during a hearing of the special commission set up by the Legislature to study operation of the Unemployment Compensation Act. Representative William R. Gilman (R) of Malden presided.

Representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts Edward F. Connolly urged that the recess given employee contributions be rescinded because loss of the payments threatened solvency of the unemployment insurance scheme.

Mr. Taylor agreed that payments might be increased in size and given for a shorter period. Mr. Gilman said that the investigations of the commission had uncovered complaints that payments were too small.

New Shoe Factory Opened in Boston

A new shoe factory, expected to employ about 400 workers, was opened in Boston today when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin threw a switch that set the first machinery into motion.

The shop is located in the old Thomas G. Plant factory, still owned by the Plant Corporation, from which 32,000 square feet of floor space have been leased.

The new firm is known as the Bickford Shoe Company and will have a liberal labor policy, permitting a union shop, the Mayor stated. It was attracted to Boston, in face of the city's rising tax rate, by the presence of the country's best skilled workers on women's shoes, Mr. Tobin added.

The Mayor said he expected several other new shoe factories to locate in Boston soon.

Income Tax Forms Soon to Be Issued

Massachusetts citizens who must contribute to the Federal Government a percentage of their 1938 income will have plenty of time to determine how much they owe Uncle Sam. Federal income tax return forms will be in the mails by Jan. 5, according to Thomas B. Hassett, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts. They need not be filed, however, until March 15.

Approximately 375,000 persons are among those in this State who must contribute to the Federal Government and who must, under the Federal law, pay at least one quarter of the amount owed on March 15.

By a decree of the Internal Revenue Commission, individual, corporation, and partnership income tax return forms will not be available for release or distribution prior to Jan. 5.

De Valera Invited To Visit Boston

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, of Eire, was invited today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to stop at Boston during his proposed visit to this country next May.

"Glad to hear of your proposed visit to the United States," Mr. Tobin cabled the Irish leader. "Your last visit to Boston was in 1929. Boston would be happy to welcome you on another visit."

The Prime Minister has already announced his intention of visiting Washington May 7 and the New York World's Fair on May 10.

Woman Customs Inspector to Quit

Uncle Sam's only woman Customs Inspector at Boston—the "plain clothes man" of the service—retires from active duty Jan. 31, 1939, after 26 years of circulating among the crowds of passengers and their friends, at the ocean terminals of arriving transatlantic liners.

She is Miss Lillian T. Wilkins of Lynnfield Center, who has served under five Collectors of Customs, and who mingles with the passengers coming off liners, dressed in ordinary street costume, but with a keen eye on every move that often has disclosed attempts to smuggle. She is credited with being responsible for collection of thousands of dollars in duties that might otherwise have escaped attention in the ordinary examination of baggage.

Wire Lobster Pot Fails to Interest The Crustaceans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 29—As an enterprising lobsterman, Fred Alexander, of Great Chebeague Island, figured that if he built a lobster pot of strong wire, instead of the usual oak laths, it would stand more buffeting on the ocean bottom and thus save him money.

The cost of lobster traps is an important item to lobstermen. Each one costs $3.50, complete with buoys and lifting warps, and during the storms of winter many of them are lost as the heavy seas toss them about on the rocks, smashing the slats into matchwood.

So Mr. Alexander secured some telephone wire and made a pot. It looked fine as he lowered it into the water. The small wire kept the pot on the bottom, and prevented it from surging around, because of less resistance to the waves.

It was a great success in everything but catching lobsters. Not a crustacean entered it in two weeks' experimenting, not even a crab. It is believed that the moment the lobster's big crusher claws came in contact with the tightly strung wire, a harp-like sound came forth that sent him scurrying away.

Lawyers' Lecture Course Announced

Legal education for Massachusetts attorneys during the next three months will include a 15-lecture course on Federal administrative procedure, plans made by the Boston Bar Association and Harvard Law School reveal.

Beginning Jan. 14, nationally known lawyers will lecture on administrative law, the Federal Power Commission, Securities and Exchange Commission, National Labor Relations Board, Federal Trade Commission, Federal Communications Commission, and specific remedies with respect to administrative action. The last lecture will be given March 18.

Tickets for the course, which is open to all attorneys, may be obtained from the Bar Association and the Law Society of Massachusetts.

Operation of B. & M. Branch by 'El' Sought

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville last night directed that a bill be submitted to the Legislature by which the Metropolitan Transit Commission acquire the Arlington Branch of the Boston and Maine Railroad for rapid transit system operated by the Boston Elevated.

The system, to cost $13,000,000, would operate through Somerville, North Cambridge and Arlington to Arlington Center and be linked with Bowdoin Square and the East Boston tunnel, according to the Mayor's plan. The bill will be drawn by City Solicitor Robert J. Muldoon of Somerville.

State 'Spot Check' 'Scans Cambridge Welfare Charges

Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, said today that five members of his staff are making a "spot check" of welfare in Cambridge to determine whether there are fraudulent cases on the city's rolls. The investigators include three women and two men who are regularly assigned to that district.

Mr. McCarthy also said that he was considering launching an investigation of the company engaged by Mayor Lyons of Cambridge to make the welfare cases survey which the Mayor yesterday tossed as a bombshell into a Council meeting. Mr. McCarthy is acting on the charges that the Boston Better Business Bureau had questioned the validity of this company.

Trawler Picks Up Section of Wreck

Last Monday the fishing trawler Boston—in at Boston Fish Pier today—was operating on Browns Bank, far out on the Atlantic, the members of the crew thinking of home and their children ashore who were enjoying Christmas.

The big net was down, dragging heavily, and the speed of the vessel slowed down. A sharp blast of the whistle and the engines were stopped. Winches turned, slipped, and then took hold, drawing in the cables that towed the net. Up came the load, but slower than usual.

Oilskin clad men on deck gazed over the side in surprise.

In the net there was a piece of wreckage, with mast and yards attached. Exposed to view it was seen to be heavily covered with marine growth, almost as big as a small fishing schooner, yet obviously a section of a much larger craft. Capt. Augustus Landry decided it was part of an old French bark such as frequented those waters years ago, in search of fish.

But there was no treasure. Only hours of patient work were left, in order to disentangle the net without damage, thus saving themselves from having to replace it.

Today the Boston tied up at the Fish Pier to discharge its harvest of sea food, its net intact and the crew happy.

Crew of Ship That Saved 20 at Sea to Be Rewarded

The steamer Schodack, latest exemplar of the high traditions of the American Merchant Marine and rescuer of 20 persons from the sinking Norwegian freighter, Smaragd, arrived at the South Boston Army Base today. The vessel came from French ports via New York.

Capt. Clifford Smith, Second Officer Carl Bentsen, and five members of the lifeboat crew probably will be given gold medals and cash awards by the Norwegian Government, it was learned. The rescue was effected last Friday about 500 miles off shore in one hour and 15 minutes during a severe gale. When the Smaragd was abandoned there were seven feet of water in the hold.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 11

Theaters

Copley—
"A Moral Entertainment," by Richard Maibaum, presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Dear Octopus," comedy by Dodie Smith. Featuring Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart, and Jack Hawkins. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Set to Music," starring Beatrice Lillie. A new revue by Noel Coward. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Bob Burns in "Arkansas Traveler," 2:40, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Gangster's Boy," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:05, 8:00.

Coolidge Corner—
"Suez," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella. 2, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty, Louise Fazenda and Spring Byington. Also "Drums," featuring Sabu.

Exeter—
Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda in "The Mad Miss Manton," 2, 4:50, 7:40. Also "A Man to Remember," with Anne Shirley and Edward Ellis. 3:30, 6:25, 9:15.

Fine Arts—
"Story of a Cheat." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Artists and Models Abroad," starring Jack Benny. Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Tom Sawyer, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 3:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
"There Goes My Heart," starring Fredric March, Virginia Bruce and Patsy Kelly. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:30, 10:05. "Always in Trouble," with Jane Withers. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Paris Honeymoon," with Bing Crosby. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles, Rochelle Hudson and Richard Cromwell. 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Normandie—
"I Was a Captive in Nazi Germany," 9:40 a. m., 12:28, 3:16, 6:04, 8:52. Also "Fight for Peace," 11:07 a. m., 1:58, 4:33, 7:31, 10:19.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Crime Takes a Holiday," with Jack Holt and Marcia Ralston. 10:36 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10. Also "Little Adventuress," featuring Edith Fellows and Robert Paige. 11:50 a. m., 3:40, 7:25. Plus six acts of vaudeville. 1:10, 5, 8:45.

Repertory—
"Josette," featuring Simone Simon. Also "Happy Landing," starring Sonja Henie. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Out West with the Hardys," starring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney. Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. Both theaters: 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Young Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore and Lynne Carver. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:20, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Down on the Farm," with Jed Prouty. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:40, 8:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Submarine Patrol," starring Richard Green, Nancy Kelly, Preston Foster and George Bancroft. Also "Thanks for the Memory," with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Charles Butterworth.

Strand—
"I Am the Law," starring Edward G. Robinson. Also "The Chaser," with Dennis O'Keefe and Ann Morriss.

South Station Theater—
"Schubert's Unfinished Symphony," "Recording Modern Science," "Xmas Color Cartoon," "Ski Trails of New France," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: "Refugees," "Ferdinand, the Bull," Max Baer in "Fisticuffs," "Travel to Puerto Rico," "Pow-Wow," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Newsreel Digest," M-G-M Historical Mystery, "Nostradamus," "Madeira, Isle of Romance," Mickey Mouse cartoon, "The Whalers," and other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Newsreel Digest," "March of Time," "Comical Oddities," "Siamese Fighting Fish," "Quebec," and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Little Tough Guy," featuring the Dead End Kids. Also "Firefly," starring Jean MacDonald and Allan Jones. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Loretta Young in "Suez." 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," with Barbara Stanwyck. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Suez" with Annabella. 3:45, 6:15, 9:50. Also "The Mad Miss Manton," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Drums," starring Sabu. Also "The Sisters," featuring Errol Flynn, Bette Davis, Anita Louise and Ian Hunter.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Deanna Durbin in "That Certain Age." Also Dr. William Beebe's "Titans of the Deep." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Katharine Hepburn in "Little Women." Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen and Charles Ruggles.

Other Events

Tremont Temple—
"Rose of Tralee," an Irish melodrama by Kathleen Tyrone. Featuring Danny Malone, Fred Conyngham, Kathleen O'Regan and Baby Stuart. Continuous from 1-11 p. m. Through Saturday.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Rudolf Serkin, soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Boston Amusements—'Dear Octopus' Opens—Symphony Notes

Dodie Smith's 'Dear Octopus' Quiet Comedy of Family Life

Audience at Plymouth Theater warmly welcomes first Boston performance—Lucile Watson, Lillian Gish, Rose Hobart and Jack Hawkins are featured players.

By L. A. Sloper

A gentle, uneventful study of family life is Dodie Smith's "Dear Octopus," which opened last night at the Plymouth Theater. The first-night audience made clear its pleasure in the simple human quality of the piece.

The comedy is characteristic of its author, who wrote "Autumn Crocus" and "Call It a Day." Nothing much happens outwardly. A young man discovers that he is in love with his mother's companion. His sister confides to her mother the secret of her unhappiness and consents to remain at home to recover herself. The parents, celebrating their golden wedding, exemplify the happy marriage. Their numerous descendants talk, recall their childhood, discuss human problems, quarrel and make it up.

On the surface, that's about all. The real drama is internal, and its hero is the family itself, "that dear octopus (in the words of the toast at the reunion dinner) from whose tentacles we never quite escape, and never at heart quite want to." It's just an ordinary family, with the usual weaknesses and conflicts and affections, and that is why its audience likes it.

The characters are skillfully differentiated and clearly delineated: the matriarch, a bit of an autocrat but wise and tender and understanding and full of faith; her kindly husband, muddling but beneficent; the companion, devoted and well beloved; the young man, well-disposed but blind to his own love; the prodigal daughter, charming, overwrought, loyal; the horsy sister, the domestic sister, the aunt who fights the years, and many others—so many that it is difficult to keep track of them all.

The company is well cast, but the direction is faulty in not permitting the audience to hear clearly many of the lines. Mr. Shaw seems to be a believer in the "naturalistic" style of acting, which means making the players turn their backs to the audience and swallow their words. This must result in an agreeable performance for the people in the wings, but it is a little hard on those out front.

As the matriarch, Lucile Watson has a role free of the acidulousness of the parts usually allotted to her, but she does not allow it to become mushy. Lillian Gish lends an elusive charm to the companion, and Rose Hobart is an appealing prodigal. Most of the other adult parts are well taken. There is a small girl (Helen Renee) who tellingly reveals the heart of a motherless child. There is also a small boy whose cuteness is pretty hard to endure. The three sets suggest admirably the atmosphere of the old home.

'Dear Octopus'

At the Plymouth Theater, beginning Wednesday evening, Dec. 28. John C. Wilson presents "Dear Octopus," a comedy by Dodie Smith, staged by Glen Byam Shaw, décor by Motley of London, under the supervision of G. E. Calthrop. The cast:

Charles Randolph...Reginald Mason
Dora Randolph.....Lucile Watson
Hilda Randolph.....Phyllis Joyce
Margery Harvey.....Phyllis Povah
Cynthia Randolph.....Rose Hobart
Nicholas Randolph....Jack Hawkins
Hugh Randolph.....Peter Robinson
Gwen (Flouncey) Harvey
Shirley Poirier
William (Bill) Harvey..Warren Mills
Kathleen (Scrap) Kenton
Helen Renee
Edna Randolph.....Ivy Troutman
Kenneth Harvey.....Robert Craven
Laurel Randolph...Naomi Campbell
Belle Schlessinger.....Margaret Dale
Grace Fenning.....Lillian Gish
Nanny.....Alice Belmore Cliffe
Gertrude.....Georgia Harvey

Jack Hawkins — Rose Hobart — Lillian Gish — Lucile Watson

Four of the Conspicuous Players in "Dear Octopus," English comedy at the Plymouth.

Dodie Smith

Author of the current "Dear Octopus" and the previously seen "Autumn Crocus" and "Call It a Day"

Unpublished Music Left by Gershwin

NEW YORK (AP)—A mine of unpublished George Gershwin music has been discovered in dog-eared notebooks.

"There's enough good solid music there for two musical shows with 20 to 25 numbers each and one or two movies, each using five or six songs," said Kay Swift, a collaborator and close friend of the late composer, as she thumbed through the volumes.

Ira Gershwin, who wrote words to the music of his brother, assigned Miss Swift to cataloguing the notebooks—a job she has now completed.

The first of the Gershwin works to be released posthumously is entitled "Dawn of a New Day." The New York 1939 World's Fair has bought it for a theme song and is making preparations to introduce it. Mr. Gershwin's mother, two brothers, and a sister retain a minority interest in the royalties.

Federal Theater Executives Named

Two promotions in executive posts of the WPA Federal Theater are announced by Hallie Flanagan, National Director of the project. Emmet Lavery has been appointed Director of the National Service Bureau and Yasha Frank, has been made national consultant for the Children's Theater Division of the Federal Theater.

Mr. Frank was recently transferred to New York from Los Angeles where he organized the children's unit of the Federal Theater and also was in charge of the foreign department, producing plays in French, Yiddish, and Spanish.

Mrs. Flanagan saw Mr. Frank's productions of "Pinocchio" and "Hansel and Gretel" last summer in Los Angeles where they were establishing attendance records which still stand. It was decided to do the same plays in the East under Mr. Frank's direction. "Hansel and Gretel" will go into rehearsal following the opening of "Pinocchio."

Mr. Lavery has served as director of the play department of the National Service Bureau for the past year. As head of the bureau he will continue the work of correlating the national research and technical services which are the bureau's special functions.

The National Service Bureau provides theater services in the 28 states where there are no Federal Theater units. Among its activities are play reading, play writing, translations, contract clearance on all plays produced by Federal Theater, contemporary and historical research into the origins and trends of the theater generally; experimentation with new plays in a test production unit, and arrangement of exhibitions. The bureau also maintains an extensive library, prepares publications and conducts an information service which handles thousands of inquiries from college and theater groups throughout the country.

Flagstad Studied Wagner Diction

Singing Wagnerian roles requires a special kind of voice, and special training, according to Kirsten Flagstad, who will sing again in Boston at Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon Jan. 15.

"No singer with a naturally light voice should attempt the Wagnerian parts," said Madame Flagstad in a recent interview. "They demand great power, great range and great volume of tone. A small voice of firm quality may grow sufficiently to cope with these roles. I know this from my own experience. But a voice that is naturally light in timbre had better leave them alone.

"Then there is the problem of diction. Even a native German has to prepare carefully for Wagnerian diction. Non-Germans, such as I, must make a special study not only of German, but of special Wagnerian German. Before coming to the United States I had sung only in Norway and Sweden, except for two seasons in Bayreuth. When I sang as I was accustomed to, and learned that my Wagner style was not the orthodox Bayreuth style, I was told my diction was not crisp enough. That meant setting to work not only on the roles I was to sing, but on a completely new style of diction."

Stained Glass Exhibition

By Dorothy Adlow

Boston not only has some of the best stained glass workshops in America, but the community is constantly benefiting from thoughtfully arranged exhibitions by the active members of this craft. While there are displays of other handicrafts they are rarely if ever presented from the craftsman's viewpoint. There are opportunities from time to time of seeing not only original glass windows, but the steps in the process of their fabrication, the tools used, and the resulting impact and penetration of ideas and materials.

The current exhibition by the firm of Reynolds, Francis and Rohnstock at The Boston Public Library serves conveniently as supplement to the American Glass show at the Boston Museum of Modern Art. The latter has intentionally omitted glass painting from its selection. It is understandable in view of limits of space, and more perhaps because of the Boston Museum of Modern Art desires to stress structural and functional glass. True enough the stained glass windows serve, first a function, and secondly a decorative purpose; but structural glass foregoes any added ornament. Its beauty, if such there is, lies purely in its lines of construction.

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As we look at the exhibits at the Public Library, we become increasingly aware of the medieval character of the glass; the similarity in shapes, motifs, drawings and iconography to ancient glass-making. They are not copies, or adaptations, but in scope and limitations, in visualization and general mood, the windows are in the great tradition which has been studiously and faithfully revived by serious glass painters today.

There is consequently a gap between the neighboring displays which are inherently akin to different epochs. If we wished to carry the comparison and division further we may compare the block wall of today made with squares of semi-opaque glass, with the Gothic windows. What a difference in decorative emphasis. Would the aesthetes of the Middle Ages have acknowledged the former on a decorative basis? We may go further still, and look at the Steuben glass. That is ornamented with applied designs, and yet color is obviously lacking. The peculiar glassiness, the lack of color, the refraction of light are all considered outstanding features of beauty.

In the Library exhibition, it is interesting to follow the evolution of the window, as it is first sketched by the designer, and then brought into firmer design which lends itself to the requirements of the enlarged cartoon. Of the latter, there are several to show how the figures illustrated must be brought within positive limits of bars, and lead traceries, how the pictures seem like a jigsaw puzzle assembled so that the uneven, unsymmetrical dividing lines are boldly blackened. Between the cartoon and the window there lies the fundamental ingredient, color, and this is best perceived, not in the painted sketches, but in the windows themselves, mounted against the light.

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We are especially interested in the designs. They consist of two elements, pictures generally of Biblical or symbolic content; and decorative motifs. There is one window which has been inspired by ancient Assyrian carving and tiles. The pattern is majestic and aloof. It is static, too, refraining in its lineaments from suggesting movement.

Other designs seem more like the Byzantine draughtsmanship of Europe, resembling illuminated manuscripts and ivory carvings and mosaics and enamels. On the whole ecclesiastical windows made in great quantity today follow these forebears in pattern. Those who enjoy the medieval will appreciate how conscientiously the stained glass craftsmen of today follow the prototypes.

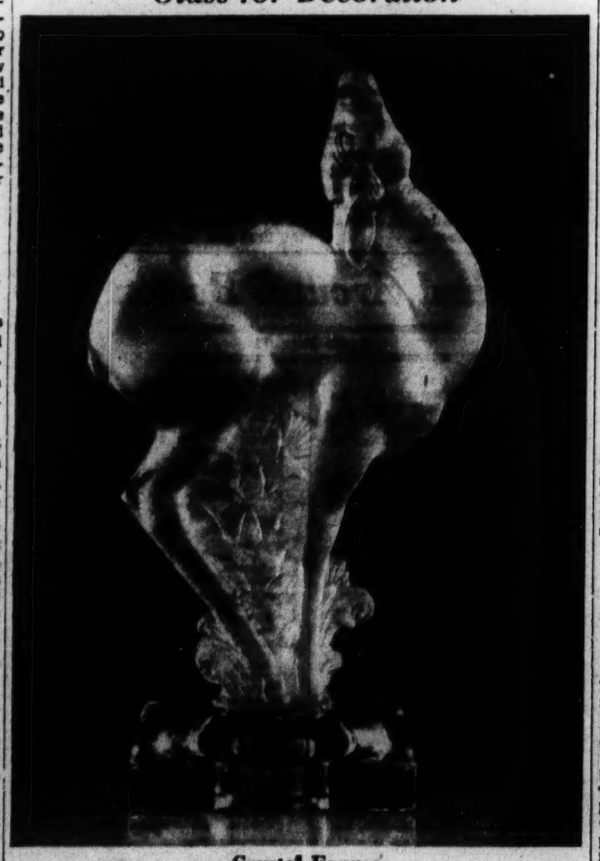
Shown also at the Public Library are specimens of colored glass. We may observe how these differ from the machine-made items in the art club exhibit. Stained glass is uneven in thickness, not uniform in color values. It is made eventful by the occurrence within the glass of bubbles and striations.

Books, and other exhibits inform the visitor further about glass and its making. The exhibition will continue through Jan. 7.

Pianist's Boston Debut Announced for Jan. 19

Eugenia Buxton, pianist, will make her Boston debut on Thursday evening, Jan. 19, at Jordan Hall. She has appeared as soloist with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra. In 1936 she gave two recitals in Town Hall. She played with the St. Louis Symphony under Vladimir Golschmann and has appeared in Orchestra Hall, Chicago.

Glass for Decoration



Crystal Faun

Design by Sidney Waugh on display at the Boston Museum of Modern Art.

The Middle West Offers A Composer New to Boston

Gardner Read of Evanston comes to the symphony concerts with a suite for string orchestra.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gardner Read of Evanston, Ill., will be the companion of the Brahms of the D minor Piano Concerto and the Tchaikovsky of the Fourth Symphony at the symphony concerts of this week, when Dr. Koussevitzky introduces Read's Suite for string orchestra. A new composer to Boston, Mr. Read, born in 1913, has composed much music of both symphonic and chamber dimensions. His First Symphony, completed at the MacDowell Colony, Peterboro, N. H., in the summer of 1936, won first prize in a competition sponsored by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society. It was performed by that orchestra in 1937 and by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra in 1938.

Other performed works include a symphonic poem, "The Lotus Eaters," completed in 1932, and two symphonic suites, "Sketches of the City" and "The Painted Desert." The composer has written music for chamber orchestra, for harp, piano, and organ, as well as a Fantasy for viola and orchestra. He has studied at the National Music Camp at Interlochen, Mich., and at the Eastman School of Music, where he served as student conductor of the orchestra for three years, and learned much about the special technical possibilities of the instruments—a knowledge that is exhibited in the Suite for string orchestra.

Originally written in the form of a series of pieces for string quartet (Op. 33) the Suite was performed by the Gordon String Quartet at the Westminster Choir School on May 20, 1936. The first performance of the new version for string orchestra (Op. 33a)—which is changed only by the addition of doublebasses in reinforcement of the cellos, and the assignment of the solo parts to whole groups of instruments—was given by the Columbia Concert Orchestra in WABC Studios, New York, on Aug. 5, 1937. The work was also given during the music festival at Saratoga Springs in the same year.

The Suite falls into a four-movement scheme with a "Scherzetto," a Sarabande, and a Rondo succeeding the slow first movement, which bears the title of "Prelude." The movements are brief, lyric, and unburdened with development of the melodic ideas, which are allowed to stand forth in contrasted relief. Simple song forms suffice. The Prelude has a chromatic theme which constantly entangles and disentangles itself as the voices of the string choir toy with it. There is a climax in the middle section, and a return to the serenity of the opening. The "Scherzetto" is rhythmic and fanciful, with a contrasted section based on its principal motive. The Sarabande and the Rondo are brief, the former with but one theme, the latter with several that hardly are allowed time to state themselves before being tumbled over by the insistent main subject. The tempo indication contains the words "quasi burleska."

G. H. L. S.

Rudolf Serkin

Piano soloist with the Symphony Orchestra at the week-end concerts.

Opera Dates Set

Dates for the Boston season of the Metropolitan Opera Company are now definitely fixed. It will run from Thursday, March 16, to Saturday, March 25. There will be 12 performances, including three matinees, two on the Saturdays and one on the Wednesday.

There had been hope that the season this year might be extended to two weeks, in view of the conspicuous success of last year's engagement, when many persons were unable to buy tickets; but such an extension evidently has not been found practicable.

Announcement of the repertory may be expected about the middle of January.

News of the Stage

"Stars" on Jan. 17

Announcement from the office of Dwight Deere Wiman now sets the opening date for his new musical, "Stars in Your Eyes," for Tuesday, Jan. 17, a delay of one day. The place remains the same—the Shubert Theater in Boston. These additions have been made to the cast: Robert Ross, former head of the Warner Brothers testing department (the story seems to have something to do with the studios), Clinton Sundberg, who was in the cast of "Boy Meets Girl" and "Room Service"; Richard Barbee, Roger Stearns, and David Morris. The latter had a part in Mr. Wiman's production of "On Your Toes."

The incoming show, just to keep the record straight, has been previously titled "Swing to the Left" and "It's All Yours."

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Miss Skinner for Festival

Charles Coburn, Director of Mohawk Drama Festival, annual event at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., announces that Cornelia Otis Skinner will be starred there next summer in Edward Sheldon's "Romance." The Festival will offer seven plays in the period from July 11 to Aug. 26. This will be its fifth season.

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Première for Lewis

Sinclair Lewis will give his first performance Friday night at Columbus, Ohio, in the play, "Angela Is Twenty-Two," which he wrote in collaboration with Fay Wray. Mr. Lewis will have the star part, and the leading feminine character will be played by Flora Campbell. The production is not expected to reach Broadway before spring.

So that there would be no trouble with the unions, Mr. Lewis recently took out a membership card in Actors' Equity. His sponsor was Helen Hayes.

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Prosperity for 'Syracuse'

Business for "The Boys from Syracuse" has been brisk, and nearly everyone has taken it for granted that the show would run through the rest of the season in New York. George Abbott, at least, seems confident enough that the piece will continue through the winter to announce reservations for seats 16 weeks in advance. That carries the engagement well into April.

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'Goodbye' for the Road

"Kiss the Boys Goodbye" has been showing signs of prosperity in another direction. That is to say, a road company has been organized to carry the play to the road, with Chicago as one of the first stops. The present Manhattan cast will continue the run in New York.

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Ruth Draper Returns

Ruth Draper has returned to New York for one of her infrequent visits with her program of character sketches. No mention of anything new in her repertory appeared in the first reviews but she was accorded an abundance of critical approval.

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Marshall to Act

Gilbert Miller, who recently arrived in New York from London, expects that Herbert Marshall will act in a play for him. It is a piece called "Ladies and Gentlemen," and Mr. Miller plans to direct it himself. That, indeed, is one of the reasons for his coming to America.

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Children's Festival

A Christmas Festival for children has been arranged at the Mercury Theater in New York, starting Monday and continuing through the week. All sorts of items are in the program: "Cinderella" in ballet performance, Winthrop Ames' musical version of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Miss Alcott's "Little Women," and things like that.

On Its Feet Again

Six hundred and eighty-one persons paid for the privilege of standing room at nine shows in New York at the Wednesday matinee, according to figures gathered by the New York Times. Throughout the theatrical district attendance was far above normal. Business is estimated to have been the best since 1929.

Standees seem to have been distributed as follows: "Hellzapoppin," 179; "Leave It to Me!" 23; "I Married an Angel," 77; "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," 67; "Oscar Wilde," 61; "Knickerbocker Holiday," 46; "Pins and Needles," 28; "Sing Out the News," 20; and the WPA Pinocchio," 15.

Crooks Studies Public's Taste

Beginning his eighth consecutive season as star of the coast-to-coast Voice of Firestone Hour, Richard Crooks, who will sing here in recital on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 8th at Jordan Hall, is said to be the only member of the Metropolitan Opera Association to continue with an uninterrupted radio program for so long a period.

Mr. Crooks keeps a file of program requests, and finds that the "favorite" selections are ballads, Lieder, and operatic arias. He is an advocate of singing in the language of the audience that hears the songs. He believes that "popular taste" is more highly developed than is generally believed.

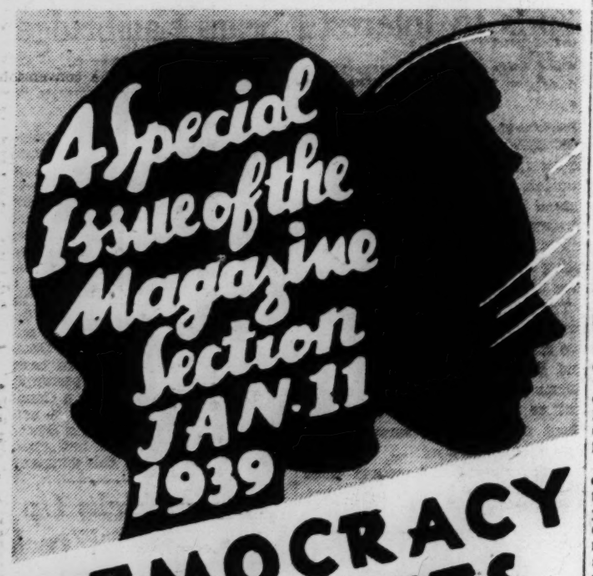
People aren't much interested in the source or history of a song, he thinks. They want simply to follow it, understand it, and enjoy it. Hence, melodic richness in the music and general appeal in the sentiments of the text are the most important elements in pleasing the largest number of listeners. It makes small difference to the hearers whether these elements come in the form of a Foster plantation air, an operetta hit, or a Schubert Lied. One learns much, he says, in eight years on the air.

The program which he will sing in Jordan Hall, Sunday afternoon is as follows:

Where'er You Walk, from "Semele" Handel
Alma mia, from "Floridante" Handel
Sound an Alarm, from "Judas Maccabaeus" Handel
Du bist die Ruh' Schubert
Mein Schubert
Wohin Schubert
Halt Schubert
Eifersucht und Stolz Schubert
From "Die Schone Mullerin" Schubert
Heimliche Aufforderung Strauss
Die Nacht: Morgen Strauss
Zueignung Strauss
Aria—Lamento di Federico, from "L'Arlesiana" Cilea
Through My Open Window Warren
Sea Fever Ireland
To the Children Rachmaninoff
War Song of Donald the Black Harry Gilbert

Chaplin's First Talkie

Charlie Chaplin is said to be starting to work on his first talking picture, "The Dictator," shortly after the first of 1939. Mr. Chaplin has written the story himself. He will play not only his old, shuffle-shoe self, but another charcater who will be introduced for the first time. Mr. Chaplin once said he would never make a talkie. "City Lights" and "Modern Times," his most recent films, had synchronized sound but no real talk. In "Modern Times" Mr. Chaplin sang one number, "Titina." But in "The Dictator" he will really break his silence.



Since Munich, the question of democracy has come sharply to the fore. In this special issue of its Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor gives its readers a searching survey of democracy. The ablest writers have been invited to contribute fresh, authoritative views; and its broad scope will cover the influence of self-government on home, business, education, arts and science, as well as world affairs. You will find this special issue not only well worth reading but worth telling your friends about.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL, COM. 1492
TOMORROW 2:30—SATURDAY 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY, Conductor
SOLOIST—RUDOLF SERKIN—PIANO

JOHN C. WILSON presents
COMEDY SUCCESS—
PLYMOUTH—EVES. 8:30
"To the family, that dear octopus—from whose tentacles we never quite escape."
DEAR OCTOPUS
Comedy by DODIE SMITH
LUCILE WATSON LILLIAN GISH
ROSE HOBART JACK HAWKINS
Evgs., $5c, $3.75. Thurs., $5c, $1.65.
Sat. Mat., 50c, $2.20. Tax inc.

COPLEY THEATRE
A COMEDY OF PURITAN NEW ENGLAND
A MORAL ENTERTAINMENT
by Richard Nelson
EVENINGS at 8:30
FEDERAL THEATRE PROJECT (WPA)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4980
Loretta Young—Tyrone Power
"SUEZ"
Barbara Stanwyck—Henry Fonda
"THE MAD MISS MANTON"
Next Mon. and Tues.
"Stablemates" and "A Man to Remember"

NEW YORK CITY

BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St.
BRY 9-3970. Evgs. 8:30, Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2 Mats. next week: Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat.

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sats., 1 P. M. to 5:15
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 5:15 to 9:15
Engagement ends Sat. Evening, Jan. 21
ST. JAMES, 44th St., W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664

★★★★ (Four Stars)—MANTLE, News
OUTWARD BOUND
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Elastic Mantle of the Earth 'Explored' at New York Forum

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Natural science has learned a great deal about the earth's interior since teachers taught that its core was a molten mass surrounded by a thin skin like a wrinkled apple.

Today teachers should take into account at least three main divisions, a molten core at very high temperature, the mantle which is more or less elastic consisting of two thick zones, and the crust or thin outer layer which varies from 25 to 30 miles in thickness over most of the globe.

It was the mantle, or intermediate zone betwen relatively cool crust and superheated core that mostly interested today's joint meting in New York of the Geological Society of America and the Seismological Society. New deductions based on modern studies of earthquakes and his own work on the behavior of minerals under high pressure were described by Prof. Francis Birch of Harvard University.

Since it is impossible, even for researchers, to travel very far beneath the earth's surface, geophysicists seek to gain necessary physical data indirectly from seismology, geodesy, terrestrial magnetism, and radioactivity, and from laboratory experiments "squeezing" typical rocks and minerals to note their reaction.

It has been found that many of the important surface features of the earth—its mountains, volcanoes, lava flows and oceans—owe, their origin to processes originating at great depths.

4,000 Miles in Diameter

As modern research pictures it, the earth's core is of nonmagnetic iron or nickel-iron, some 4,000 miles in diameter. At the center the pressure reaches the enormous value of 3,200,000 atmospheres, which upon translation figures out to be around 4,000,000 pounds to the square inch.

This is a consequence of gravitational attraction and the increase of pressure with depth in the earth is so great, that it reaches thousands of pounds per square inch at depths of only a few miles. That it is reasonable to assume that the core is iron appears from many studies, principally from the astronomical observation that iron is abundant in the sun, and from geological studies of earthly rocks.

Although the core is known to be very hot, it has not been possible yet to arrive at an entirely satisfactory estimate of temperature. Some, however, place the figure as high as 3,000 degrees centigrade or 5,432 degrees Fahrenheit.

Temperature and Pressure

According to Dr. Birch, practically all information at the disposal of earth scientists on high pressure effects, has been gained experimentally at the Geophysical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, and the high-pressure laboratories at Harvard. His own laboratory is studying the combination effects of both high temperature and pressure.

The Effects of Elasticity

Visualizing a hypothetical model of the mantle which is some 2,000 miles thick and more or less crystalline, Dr. Birch showed how an extension of Prof. F. D. Murnaghan's theory of elastic solids had enabled calculation of the effect of pressure upon important properties of elastic solids which compare in good agreement with the existing laboratory observations. By elasticity is meant the ability to resist deformation and return to normal shape, as in a football which completely recovers, though severely knocked out of shape by a kick.

Applying the theory to calculating changes of density in the mantle as shown by the speed of earthquake waves, Professor Birch found the mantle to be made up of two different elastic solids with the level of separation at a depth of 295 miles beneath the crust.

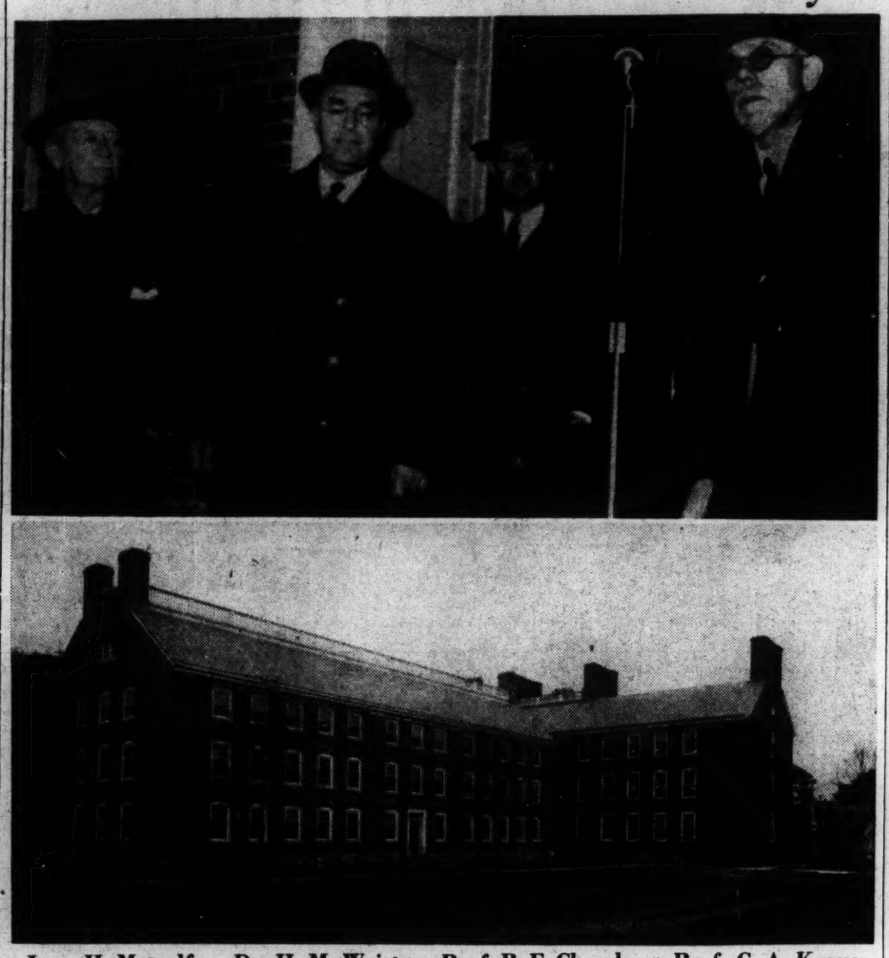
Geology has long taught that the accessible part of the crust is largely of granite. That this is true has been verified by computing the speed of crustal earthquake waves and finding it to agree with what was expected of granite. Seismological data also indicates that the thickness of the granitic layer varies from place to place. In continental areas it may be as little as six miles, while in the great ocean basins it appears to be missing entirely.

Beneath the granitic layer is perraps a region of basalt. This is deduced from the observation that where there is volcanic activity, basaltic lava apparently comes up from the depths. Some geophysicists also add a third or transitional layer between granite and basalt, but if present, it is generally believed negligible in importance.

The mantle is thought to be olivine rock. Carnegie Institution geophysicists, noting the sudden increase of speed with which longitudinal earthquake waves after leaving the crust jump to from five to eight miles a second in passing through the mantle, observe that only two kinds of rocks, dunite and eclogite can support such a velocity. They hold that perhaps the whole intermediate zone is made up of magnesium orthosilicate, the principal chemical constituent of olivine.

Whether this zone is crystalline or glassy is another difficult problem for research. Many find it hard to imagine how any permanent silicate glass could support the required velocities of seismic waves, hence the crystalline theory for practically the entire silicate part of the earth. But in order to understand both the "elastic" and inelastic behavior of the earth, much new information must be gained. That is the why of present work with high pressure apparatus, trying to find out what happens to various minerals under pressure, what new physical properties they assume.

Brown Dedicates Research Laboratory



Jesse H. Metcalf — Former U. S. Senator and donor of Laboratory
Dr. H. M. Wriston — President of Brown University
Prof. R. F. Chambers — Chairman of Chemistry Department
Prof. C. A. Kraus — President-elect of American Chemical Society

The New $500,000 Metcalf Research Laboratory

Bi-Valent Hydrogen Shown Up As the Big Stick in Stickiness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—The story of stickiness was unfolded to a convention of physical chemists here today.

Why a postage stamp sticks to an envelope after it is licked . . . why glue holds a chair firmly together . . . why adhesive mending tape fastens the torn sections of paper . . .

The answers to these questions were given by two University of Illinois professors who have been looking into the subject in the University laboratory.

The credit and honor for stickiness, they said, should go to a tiny atom, known as bi-valent hydrogen, which is nature's universal cement.

This little actor, bouncing back and forth between other atoms of different substances, binds those substances firmly together, the physical chemists declared.

Thus, the little trapeze performer "plays a role of almost universal significance in the organic and biological world."

The authorities on adhesives were Professors W. H. Rodebush and A. M. Buswell, and the occasion was the American Chemical Society's symposium on intermolecular action at Brown University.

Hydrogen, the first and simplest of all chemical atoms, they explained, is ordinarily described as having a valence of one, that is, it can be linked to only one other atom at a time.

Under certain circumstances, however, the hydrogen atom becomes bivalent, and can link itself to two other atoms, but not at the same time. It is this bi-valent hydrogen, first attaching itself to an atom on the left and then to an atom on the right, which is responsible for stickiness.

"A postage stamp sticks to an envelope because of the hydrogen bonds formed between the hydroxyl groups present in the gum and the cellulose of the paper," the professors said.

The three-day symposium closed today. The members witnessed yesterday afternoon the dedication of Brown's new $500,000 laboratory for research in photo-chemistry and electro-chemistry.

The laboratory, which was opened in September, was the gift of Former United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, of the Brown Board of Trustees.

Adelphi Club Plans Dry New Year's Ball

A reassuring sign of the times is the New Year's Eve ball planned by the Adelphi Club of Boston, which promises to be the biggest dry celebration in Boston.

The club is composed of young persons, and its rule of "no smoking or drinking" is in effect at all club functions.

The ball is to be held in the Princess ballroom of the Hotel Somerset, where 200 couples are expected to dance to the tunes of Kent Bartlett's orchestra from 8 until 12.

The Adelphi Club meets fortnightly (the second and fourth Saturdays of each month) at the Dedham Community House; and wholesome social and educational projects have characterized the club since its founding seven years ago.

Security Board Fails to Approve Five U.C.C. Men

Five State Unemployment Compensation Commission employees who took non-competitive civil service examinations for commission positions and, according to the State Civil Service Commission passed them, may be ousted because of their failure to gain approval of the Social Security Board in Washington.

They are Robert S. Fuchs, son of Judge Emil Fuchs, Chairman of the State Unemployment Compensation Commission, holding a $2,000 position; James E. Hagan, former Mayor of Somerville, Assistant Director of Claims, at $3,720; Francis J. McCrehan of Cambridge, former baseball coach at Boston College, Employment Office Manager, at $2,520; E. Francis O'Day of Lowell, Supervisor of Employment Service, at $3,360, and Edward G. Riley of Boston, Supervisor of Employment Service, at $3,540.

Situation Studied

Thomas F. Green, State Commissioner of Civil Service, stated the Commission is determining whether the Social Security Board's approval is a necessity. The men involved are political associates of Governor Hurley.

Meanwhile, the Commission gave a hearing to five other UCC employees and Hurley political associates who failed to pass non-competitive examinations. Previously Mr. Green had reported two of them had been certified for their positions after passing examinations. Now it is understood they did not pass the examinations but that the Governor ordered their papers remarked.

The men involved insist they were not marked properly on experience rating. It is reported that James E. O'Neil, Chief Examiner of the Department, gave passing marks to only three of the 10 involved in the UCC positions under discussion including those who failed to meet requirements of the Social Security Board. The other seven failed, it is reported, and that under instructions Mr. O'Neil marked them up but noted at the bottom of each "ordered passed by the Commissioner."

Heard on Appeal

Five of the latter were heard on appeal yesterday by the Commission at hearings from which the press and the public were barred. They are:

Joseph D. Mawhinney of Somerville, Assistant Secretary to the Commission at $3,480; Patrick A. Menton of Watertown, Assistant Director of Claims at $3,540; both of whom had previously been announced as passing the examinations. Michael J. Walsh of Springfield, Supervisor of Claims; Stephen O'Brien of Hyannis, Supervisor of Employment, and Joseph P. Harrington, brother of Laurence Harrington, Executive Secretary to the Commission, whose position was Supervisor of Claims. The last three were not announced as having previously passed.

State Finance Major Issue For Connecticut Legislature

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 29—State finances will be the dominant issue of the Connecticut legislative session that opens January 4.

Republicans, returning to power after eight years, are committed to an economy program. At the same time, the State's revenues are not now large enough to pay the cost of the State government, and demands for new and increased State services with increased State expenditures will be strong.

Governor-elect Raymond E. Baldwin will outline his policies for the session in his inaugural message next Wednesday. Regardless of the position he takes on finances, the session is not likely to progress far before it bumps into the issue of new taxes.

Last July, largely as a result of better business with a corresponding upturn in business, taxes, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross was able to announce that the State had lived within its revenue for the fiscal year, 1937-38.

Tax revenues had already slumped, however, when the Governor made his statement, and the present fiscal year opened with Budget Director Benjamin P. Whitaker talking about a probable gap of $5,000,000 between revenues and demands for State expenditures. No one has made any prediction that the budget for the year which ends next June 30 is or will be in balance.

Crux of the matter, it appears at this early date, is likely to be a fight on the old issue of an income tax, a levy which Connecticut boasts it has never laid upon its residents. Several bills calling for an income tax will be before the Legislature.

* * *

Rehabilitation Report

Bearing directly on the state financial problem, the State Rehabilitation Committee, appointed to make plans for recovering from the damage of the hurricane and flood, has made its report to the outgoing Governor.

Measures that will put Connecticut back to its pre-hurricane condition are not enough, declares the Committee. The hurricane only accentuated a deep-seated social and industrial problem in eastern Connecticut, which the State and the Legislature should now face. Eastern Connecticut, with its waning textile industry, requires more than first-aid measures for rehabilitation.

Among other things the Committee recommends:

Changing the present Connecticut Publicity Commission to a Connecticut Development Commission, with authority to address itself to the economic problems of the State generally.

Studying the State tax structure for changes which will bring relief to individuals and communities which suffered in the storm.

Rewriting the tax laws regarding boats.

Assumption by the State of a "reasonable' part of the cost of constructing sea walls, jetties and breakwaters to protect the shore against future storms.

Preparation by the State Park and Forest Commission of a comprehensive plan for the development of the entire shore front.

An analysis of the agricultural debt situation to see whether the State should act to relieve farmers financially.

A special tree planting day on April 8 to encourage reforestation.

Emergency appropriations to protect the woods against fire, to market state-owned timber, and to operate a state nursery for the production of a million transplants annually.

* * *

Milk Control

After five years of state milk control, Milk Administrator S. McLean Buckingham finds that 80 per cent of the milk dealers in Connecticut still buy milk without a written contract with producers. Mr. Buckingham declares that this loose contractual relationship is one of the causes of trouble in milk business which should be corrected.

Taxi Business In Boston Area Gets an Airing

(Continued from Page 9)

Senators and Representatives, Mr. Naymie continued. He told how coupon books were given certain Legislators by the Checker Taxi Companies by which the lawmakers could ride free. Frank Sawyer, head of the Checker Taxis was present as these charges were made.

Attitude of Press

During the description of how the taxi business is operated a question was raised as to why some newspapers in Boston opposed the referendum to abolish the policy of privileged stands. Mr. Naymie said he supposed that the papers had published these opposition editorials because of business reasons. Again various Councilors railed at Mr. Naymie. He gave his opinion that as the editors probably knew little about the problems of the independent taxi operators they opposed the referendum "out of good fellowship or out of appreciation for patronage." He explained that businesses which support the private taxi stands—hotels, railroads, steamship lines, etc.—give newspapers considerable advertising.

It was brought out at the hearing that the referendum in Massachusetts to abolish private taxi stands was passed by a vote of about 675,000 to 620,000; that the vote in Boston was 155,000 to 95,000.

The hearing will be resumed next Wednesday at 2 p. m.

Gorman Supported By Textile Locals

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29 (AP)—Nine Rhode Island locals of the United Textile Workers of America backed International President Francis J. Gorman today in his fight to return the organization to the American Federation of Labor.

At a convention at which Mr. Gorman presided last night, they adopted resolutions calling for affiliation with the A. F. of L. and endorsing Mr. Gorman's ousting of the international secretary-treasurer and four vice-presidents. The session also instructed Mr. Gorman to call a special convention in Washington next May 22 to elect officers.

Mr. Gorman said the convention endorsement was his answer to yesterday's developments at Washington, where George Baldanzi, one of the ousted vice-presidents, filed charges accusing Mr. Gorman of sponsoring dual unionism and repudiating a contract with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O.

James Starr, U. T. W. Secretary-Treasurer, whose office Mr. Gorman has declared vacant, said the International President would be given a hearing by the Union Executive Council at New York Jan. 4.

Camp Fire Girls to Meet

The Greater Boston Camp Fire Girls will hold their seventeenth annual Christmas reunion for all girls and counselors throughout Greater Boston at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, Friday, at 1 p. m.

School Shows Jobless Miners How to Farm on Idle Land

The possibility that an eighth grade geography class may turn a Pennsylvania coal mining community into a thriving agricultural region was told to the National Council of Geography Teachers at their final session yesterday at the Parker House, by L. C. Davis of the State Teachers College at Indiana, Pa.

As soon as it was learned that the mines were to shut down in East Hempfield township last year, the geography class studying under Robert Gessler took as its field problem, "Discovery of new work opportunities for miners."

Mr. Davis said that they discovered much unused land suitable for cattle grazing, and learned that milk from the area would be marketable in Pittsburgh.

"They found a mushroom district and learned from the New York produce exchange that mushrooms would be readily marketable in the East. They learned," he continued "that cheeses mellowed particularly well in abandoned mine workings; and this, with the discovery of areas suitable for cattle grazing, suggested development of a cheese-making industry."

Mr. Davis further said that parents held a community meeting to hear the children explain their ideas. "Since that time, several groups of farmers have united to rent land for the grazing of cattle," he declared, "and three men have gone into the mushroom raising business; and the dairy business is in the offing." The community has a population of about 5,600.

George J. Miller of the State Teachers College at Mankato, Minn., editor of the Journal of Geography, received the Distinguished Award of the National Council last night. The award was made because of Mr. Miller's "general outstanding contributions to the field of geography."

Edwin J. Reeder of the University of Illinois was chosen President of the Council for next year, succeeding J. R. Whitaker of the University of Wisconsin.

The Association of American Geographers, meeting in Cambridge yesterday, listened to claims made in behalf of the British explorer, James Weddell, that he navigated a treacherous South Polar sea in a sailing vessel in 1823.

In the opinion of Prof. William H. Hobbs, of the University of Michigan, the waters which Weddell is said to have penetrated 1,000 miles south of the South Shetland Islands could not be navigated even by "a strong power vessel," because of ice packs.

Coming to the defense of Weddell was Prof. Griffith Taylor, of the University of Toronto, who believed that such a journey was conceivable in the season of the year when ice fields are open.

Potato Growers Protest AAA Plan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Representatives of the country's potato farmers warned the Agriculture Department today there would be little or no production control in 1939 if it adhered to its plan to reduce benefit payments.

Many of the farmer representatives from 27 states at a conference with Department officials also expressed dissatisfaction with results of the 1938 crop control program, saying acreage reduction had failed to achieve higher prices.

Southerners reported prices paid were about 40 per cent of parity, while growers from the Northeastern, North Central and Western States said their crops sold for about 55 per cent of normal.

With few exceptions, the farmer representatives criticized the department's proposal to pay only three cents a bushel next yar, as against rates up to six cents a bushel this year, for compliance with acreage allotments.

Demands by J. Porter Hardy of Churchland, Va., Joseph Andrasen of Idaho Falls, Idaho, Harry Bailey of Eaton, Colo., and Christ Kainiad of Diamond, Ohoi, that the 1938 rates be restored or even increased were met, however, by J. B. Hutson, Assistant AAA Administrator, with the assertion that he doubted that a change could be made in the 1939 payment.

Coke Company Course Ends

The graduation exercises of two groups from the New England Coke Company's courses in Better Selling and Effective Business Expression, will be held in Myles Standish Hotel on Friday evening. About 70 employees of various coal companies of Dedham and Salem, who have completed the 12 week course, will receive their Certificates of Accomplishment.

Sled Dog Race and Ski Tow Call Holiday-Makers to Mountains

A busy week end for winter sports fans is forecast.

The first winter carnival of the season is to be held at Tamworth, N. H., Saturday evening through Monday, with the opening race of the New England Sled Dog Club schedule, on Lake Chocorua Monday, as a leading event.

The ski tow at Littleton is to be dedicated Sunday afternoon, with an exhibition by local ski experts included in the program.

Observing the New Year's holiday, there will be a benefit ski dance in Franconia tomorrow night, while the Whitefield Outing Club is staging a "poverty" ball Saturday night.

1939 Kodak Exhibit To Open in Boston

Outstanding photographs gathered from all parts of the world will be shown in the 1939 Kodak Exhibit, which opens at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on January 11 and continues through January 14. Boston will be the first of eighteen cities in the United States and Canada which will view the collection in its five-month tour.

Amateur photographers who are members of camera clubs in the metropolitan area have been invited to submit prints to a committee of three impartial experts. This jury will select prints of special merit for display at the Copley-Plaza. Each photograph in the final panel of twenty pictures will be marked with a special commemorative ribbon.

In the salon section of the general exhibit, there will be more than 200 prints by men and women throughout the United States, England, Switzerland, South Africa and India. There will also be a section of more than 100 photographs in color, showing the latest developments in prints of various sizes. Technical displays and demonstrations, exhibits of ultra-speed and infra-red pictures, a sound-film showing and special lectures will round out a complete assemblage of up-to-date information for the camera enthusiast.

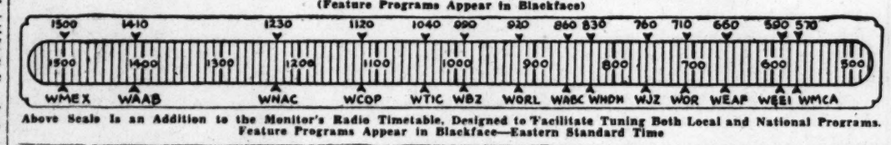
WPA Rolls Drop 55,996 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced Dec. 29 that its rolls decreased 55,996 during the week ended Dec. 17.

This brought the total work relief enrollment to 3,083,249 compared with 3,139,245 on Dec. 10.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. Feature Programs Appear in Blackface—Eastern Standard Time

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Musical Gondolier"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports talk	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Evening Serenade
7:00 "County Seat"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 Nan Wynn, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Let's Celebrate"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben Pollack's Orch.	WBZ Presents Dick Gasparre's Orch.	News dramatizations "Don't You Believe It"	"Let's Celebrate" "20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch. Dance music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour; Jean Heraholt; Abbott and Costello; orchestra	Interesting Neighbors, informal interviews "Business Outlook for 1939"; forecasts by prominent business leaders	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; C. Aubrey Smith; Guy Kibbee in play; José Iturbi	"The Green Hornet"; dramatization with "Sinfonietta" Alfred Wallenstein	"The Wordcaster" Legion speaker Jerry Baker, songs Johannes Steel
8:30				
8:45				
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	"America's Town Meeting"; "How Should Religion Deal with Totalitarianism?"	"Good News of 1939"; variety show: Frank Morgan; Fanny Brice; Robert Young; orch.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra Jacques Renard's Orch	"Smilin' Thru" "Smilin' Thru"
9:15				
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour			Sports Fiesta: Grantland Rice; others	"Midweek Forum" "Midweek Forum"
9:45				
10:00 Columbia Workshop; drama.	"New England's Town Meeting"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Meivyn Douglas; M. Wilson; John Scott Trotter's Or.	"Concert Revue"; Henry Weber's Orchestra George Hamilton's Or George Hamilton's Or	Sammy Robbins' Orch. Sammy Robbins' Orch. Pete Herman's Orch "The Monitor News"
10:15				
10:30 "Americans at work"; interview				
10:45				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bruins-New York hockey	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jimmy Grier's Orch	Dance music
11:30 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	"The Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Forecast; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Walter Kidder; organ	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 'The Handy Man'	Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Boosters' Club	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 'Food Magician'	News; "As You Like It"	Concert Miniatures	"Merry-Go-Round"	Fashion comment
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Jimmy Shearer, songs
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	'Smile Parade'; variety	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	show with R. Sherman	"Julie Blake"; sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	"Your Home and Mine	"Tune Twisters"	"College of Music"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	John's Other Wife; sk.	"College of Music"	"Silhouettes in Song"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Bob Carroll, baritone	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Central City"; sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interviews	Hillbilly music
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Piano duet
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Theater Club"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; musicale; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian musical program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blaufuss' Music	"Song Shoppers"	Italian musical program	Organ selections
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Farm Radio News	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	"Matinee Melodies"	"George and Juanita"	Garden Club	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Days Is Ours"		Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Ruth Nigey, songs
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Raoul Nadeau, baritone	'Our Neighborhood"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	Mary Cain, songs
2:30 Ann Leaf, organ	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	Piano soloist	C. Bushwald
2:45 Ann Leaf, organ	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	"Console Capers"
3:00 U. S. Marine Band	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Marine Band	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Frank Vanay, tenor	Sport reports
3:30 Columbia Chamber	"Swingtime Trio"	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Orchestra	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf"	Sport reports
4:00 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Midstream"	String choir
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
4:45 Harry Cool; organ	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Melody Hour"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Dance Revue	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	"Silver Minstrals"
7:00 "Drama Time"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Ord	"Vocal Varieties"	"Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter"	Lewis E. Lawes' "Criminal Case Histories"	Lucille Manners, soprano; Ross Graham, tenor; Frank Black's Orchestra	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch
8:15 drama			"20th Century Music"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree: variety		Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Savings Bank Insurance
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree: variety		Eddy Duchin's Orch.	Johannes Steel
9:00 Katherine Hepburn,	"Plantation Party"	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:15 Orson Welles, in	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 Hemingway's	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Death Valley Days";	"Moonbeams"; mixed	"Behind the News"
9:45 'Farewell to Arms'	music of the '90s	dramatic sketch	choir & classical music	Shirley Winters, songs
10:00 "Grand Central	Library of Congress	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:15 Station"; drama	Chamber Music Concert	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	'atization	Julie Wintz's Orch.
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Viewpoints"	Ray Noble's Orchestra	"Behind the Headlines"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Don Bestor's Orch.	Gene Nickerson's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Dance Music
11:30 Tommy Dorsey's	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Glen Miller's Orchestra	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Dec. 30

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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BOSTON

Olympics Break Long Losing Streak and Look to Future—Quinn Buys .300 Hitter

Spain Tallies in Overtime To Beat Shawinigan Falls

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At last the Boston Olympics have a chance to look up. With their 2-to-1 win over Shawinigan Falls at the Garden last night, they have cut short their headlong dive into the Provincial Hockey League cellar to squint through the gloom at fifth place and study their chances to make the February play-offs.

Talk of play-offs for a team that has just ended a 10-game losing streak that began back in the middle of November might appear to be optimism in the extreme. Translated into points and league standings, however, it makes more sense.

The O's are not out of the play-offs yet. They still have a chance, and when it is considered that Shawinigan in fifth place is only eight points or three games above them, and that Sherbrooke in fourth place is 12 points or four games away, the possibilities seem fair enough for the locals.

Will Tell Story

Sherbrooke's Red Raiders are the next callers at the Garden, arriving for a two-game series next Monday and Wednesday. That series may tell the story. If the Olympics can take both ends and display the winning brand of hockey they exhibited last night, they may climb the necessary rungs in the league ladder.

At this writing it seems more likely than not that the locals will garner two victories. They have just finished a banquet of victory after a starvation diet of defeat, and the taste of the former lingers on. More than that, they have a couple of stiff practice sessions scheduled, besides an exhibition game with the University of McGill Saturday night. As a final argument, Junie Stubbs, who could not play last night because of illness, may be back in harness again with his jarring checks at the points and sizzling shots up the ice.

Long in Making

The victory last night was a long time in the making. The Olympics, ever since November, came close to winning many times but just could not seem to ring the bell. They came within one point of winning six games, and carried three into overtime. Monday night's affair was a typical instance of their ill-fortune during this period when they led by two goals with less than five minutes to play, yet still lost the game.

Last night, it was hard to figure whether the same fortune would hold or not. For two periods the teams battled it out on even terms, with Goalie Tom Moon, taking the place of Ted Frazier for the nonce, giving a brilliant exhibition of goal-tending. In the third period the O's scored first at six minutes. For the next 13 minutes they staved off rush after rush by the Cataracts. At 19m. 16s. of the period, however, the Canadians scored the equalizer.

In overtime, it seemed that the O's were going to lose another one by one goal when Shawinigan banged home a goal in the fourth minute. The long-awaited break for the locals came right there, however, when Referee Cleary ruled that the Cataracts had a man in the crease when the play was made, and disallowed the marker. The Olympics dissolved the tie with less than one half minute to play.

Although Gerry Desrosiers scored the first Boston goal, honors for the night go to the Frankie Spain-Paul Guibord-Jack Harris line, which was a thorn in the enemy's side all night besides scoring the winning goal. On defense, Art Smith, who has not looked his best all season, looked extremely good paired with Bill Splaine. This combination may furnish the answer to the Olympics' rear-guard problem.

In the last two minutes of the third period Porky Gervais, Shawinigan coach, pulled his goalie for an extra forward and tied the score. Coach Harrington said in all his years of hockey he had never seen the strategy succeed before. Gervais tried it again in overtime but no goal resulted.

* * *

The Junior Olympics, currently tied for first place in the New England Amateur Hockey League, meet the strong Springfield Braves Friday night at 8:15 at the Garden. To date the Juniors have tied Providence and upset New Haven.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cronin Needs Lefty Grove

Appearance of Bob Grove's name at the top of the official 1938 American League pitching table recalls that the comeback of the lanky southpaw will be the big story of the Red Sox Sarasota training season. In fact, the success of Joe Cronin's fifth term as manager hinges largely on Lefty's ability to win again.

Some pessimistic observers insist that Maryland Bob has hurled his last complete game in the American League, and that even if he does whip his famous arm into shape next spring, his laboring will necessarily be confined to relief roles. However, the hardy mountaineer stock behind Lefty came to the rescue once before, and perhaps it will again next year.

Other Comebacks

Grove will not be alone in his comeback campaign. Over in Clearwater the Dodgers will watch Van Mungo. At Lakeland, the Tigers are banking on the return to form of Schoolboy Rowe and Tommy Bridges. Paul Dean at St. Petersburg and brother Dizzy in California will be on trial. So will Carl Hubbell and Hal Schumacher with the New York Giants. Never before have so many big name hurlers carried question marks.

As a group, Red Sox pitchers ranked surprisingly high on the official list. Only the staffs of the Yankees and Chicago White Sox beat them out. It was supposed that the unbalanced and inexperienced local group would be far down on the table. But the work of Grove probably meant the difference between third place and a finish of fifth or lower.

Incidentally, Jack Wilson belongs on the list of question marks. The Portland strong boy should have been Boston's big winner in 1938, and then came home with 15 won and 15 lost. He started 27 games, but had to be relieved 16 times. Only 11 of his efforts were complete.

Joe Heving should count heavily in Cronin's 1939 plans. The veteran arrived from Milwaukee in late '38, and with Bill Harris, carried the limping Bostonians to second place money by winning eight and losing only one in 16 appearances. Heving joined us after being rejected by Cleveland, which was hard to understand after his work at Fenway Park. In the closing days of the race he was outstanding.

* * *

Those who attended last winter's gala Baseball Writers' Association dinner, and who plan to return again next February, had best think now about reservations. Although the affair this time will be held in the larger Copley-Plaza, instead of the Parker House, subscriptions will be limited to 700 on the first-come-first-served basis. When the 700th ticket has gone, no more will be printed.

The dinner in February will be bigger and better than ever. More stress will be placed on talented speakers and less on professional stage entertainment. Feb. 2 is the date, and tickets at $5 each can be secured here at the Monitor sports department, through your correspondent. Don't miss one of the biggest sports dinners of the winter season!

Cissy Madden In Girls' Court Final

Cissy Madden of Jamaica Plain advanced to the final round of the National junior girls' indoor tennis championship tournament this morning by eliminating Josephine Sanfillipo of Brooklyn, 6—0, 6—0, in a semifinal match at the Longwood Covered Courts.

The Jamaica Plain girl is currently playing a sensational game, and will be favored by many as she goes into the finals tomorrow. She will meet either Helen Bernhard of New York, the defending titleholder, or Dorothy Wightman of Brookline, who were also scheduled to meet in a semifinal test today.

Dartmouth Ices Brown

RYE, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dartmouth treated itself to a 9-to-2 hockey victory over Brown last night in the third chapter of a series of intercollegiate games which Brown helped start last Monday by losing to Colgate, 2 to 1.

The Indians scored all nine of their goals before Brown finally crashed through with two in the last two minutes to escape a shutout.

Dave Walsh, Dan Sullivan and Fred Maloon each scored twice toward the Dartmouth total.

Canadiens to End Numerous Shake-Ups

MONTREAL, Dec. 29 (AP)—The shake-ups which have become regular fixtures with the slumping Montreal Canadiens are through as far as President Ernest Savard is concerned.

He declared last night the executives of the club would maintain a strict hands off policy and let the present squad work itself out of its cellar difficulties. He said threat of demotion may have been affecting the play of some players.

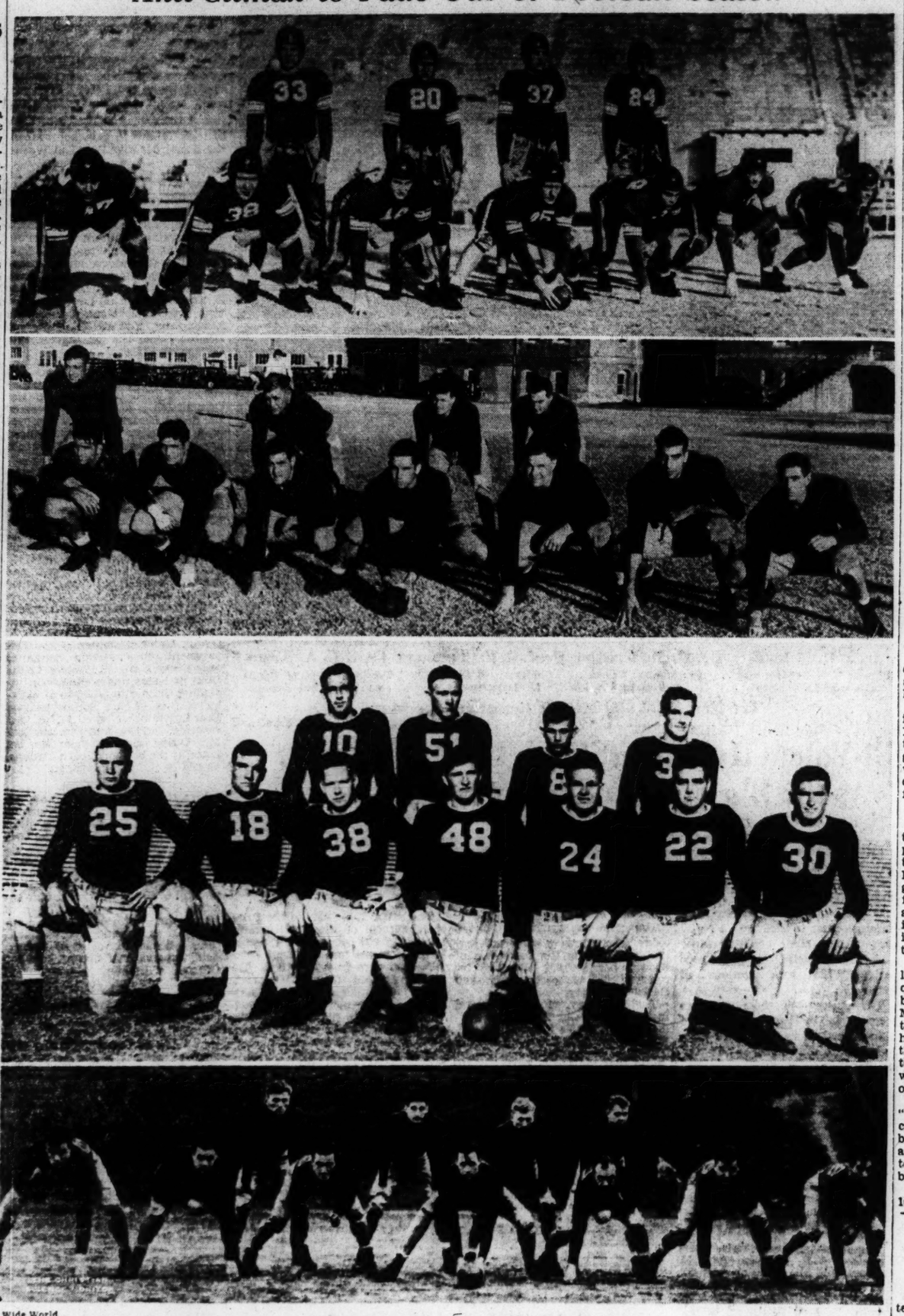
The Canadiens lost seven in a row at the start of the season and have run up a string of six losses currently.

Springfield Indians Sign Amateur Player

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League announced the signing of Lorrain Thibault, a 21-year-old amateur left winger from Ottawa. He has been playing with the Juil Volants in the Ottawa City League and during six games scored 14 times.

The youngster will join the Indians Friday and will make his professional debut against the Providence Reds Saturday night, probably with Fred Thurrier and Joe Lamb as his line mates.

Anti-Climax to Fade Out of Football Season



Wide World
From top to bottom: Duke University's Blue Devils (Rose Bowl); University of Southern California (Rose Bowl); Texas Christian University (Sugar Bowl); Carnegie Tech (Sugar Bowl).

Lake Placid Prize Won by Purple Six; M. I. T. Tops State

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—An opportunistic Williams College hockey team held today the Samuel H. Packer trophy, emblematic of victory in the Lake Placid Club's annual collegiate hockey tourney.

Jumping into an early lead in the first minute of its game with Cornell last night, the William sextet managed to stay at least one goal in front of the Big Red all the way to win the final of the tourney, 4 to 3.

Toddy Wells, Williams wingman, grabbed a pass from Conant and netted the rubber after only 40 seconds of the opening period. A few moments later Conant converted a rebound to give the Purple a commanding, 2-0 lead.

After scoring once late in the opening period, Cornell matched Williams goal for goal through the two final periods.

In a preliminary game, Massachusetts Institute of Technology defeated Mass State to take the consolation prize.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Capacity crowd of 18,100 at Madison Square Garden saw Stanford beat Long Island University, 49-35, and Minnesota down N. Y. U., 36-31, in a basketball doubleheader.

Bowl Committees Tried Hard To Please All in Selections

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—They should have tried something easy, like developing a dollar bill with a homing instinct, but considering the difficulties involved the gentlemen who stir up the various Bowl football games have done a pretty fair job of trying to please everyone.

The idea for the ideal attraction is to match two undefeated and untied teams for a post-season game. But a season which saw siege guns turned into pop guns and hopes of surviving unbeaten turned to hopes of surviving, left the select field so slim that only one of the four major Bowl games matches elevens with clean slates.

That is Miami's Orange Bowl game which will find Oklahoma and Tennessee as the boys in the spotless Sunday school suits throwing mud balls at each other. The game for all indications is a natural, matching leak-proof defenses and gushing offenses.

Other Bowl Games

The other major Bowl games find unbeaten, untied and unscored upon Duke meeting twice-beaten Southern California in the Rose Bowl, unbeaten and untied TCU taking on once-defeated Carnegie Tech in the Sugar Bowl, and undefeated and untied Texas Tech playing twice-defeated St. Mary's in the Cotton Bowl.

By comparative scores you can prove that the Siwash Bears or the Venice Gondoliers are the best teams in the country. Nevertheless a hint of what a team has to offer usually is contained in its season's offensive and defensive record. The records of the eight teams involved in the four games show:

	Games	Points For	Points Agst.
Duke	9	114	0
So. Calif.	10	165	62
Tennessee	10	276	16
Oklahoma	10	185	12
T. C. U.	10	284	53
Carnegie Tech	8	170	49
St. Mary's	7	86	28
Texas Tech	10	274	35

The figures mislead chiefly by the fact that teams at times refrain from stomping after they have their opponents down, and comparatively low scores could have been made to look big by keeping up the pressure. Oklahoma, for example, finished many of its games with boys who still fumbled for the handle on the ball, and the same was true of T. C. U.

Carnegie Just Missed

Carnegie Tech, a tough ball club which will give T. C. U. a long afternoon, just missed entering its game undefeated. The now famous case of the missing down, in which the decision, or indecision, of Referee Johnny Getchell cost Tech the ball and touched the match to Notre Dame's march to a touchdown, was the margin between a tie and defeat.

From the standpoint of merit there appears little to choose between the Rose, Orange and Sugar Bowl games. Any of the teams involved would have a chance against any other team. Which is just another indication that the Rose Bowl, although still wearing the crown of tradition, has sturdy competition.

As for naming the winners, it's like bobbing for apples in wet concrete. It appears soft now, but wait awhile.

New P. M. C. Coach

CHESTER, Pa. (AP) — Simon F. Pauxtis, Philadelphia, has been appointed head football coach of Pennsylvania Military College. He succeeds Judson A. Timm, resigned.

Pauxtis was head coach at P. M. C. for 14 years prior to 1931 and before that coached at Dickinson College. For the last eight years he was on the coaching staff of the University of Pennsylvania.

Pro Grid Team In Every Ball Park Is Plan

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — A professional football team in every baseball park in the country!

That's the ultimate goal of a program mapped by Joe F. Carr, veteran founder and President of the National Football League, and Promotional Director of the Minor Baseball Leagues.

"We have 37 minor baseball leagues —we'll have about 40 in 1939—which condition young and inexperienced players for the majors," Carr said. "There's no reason why we shouldn't have the same for football, with the players winning their way up the ladder to berths on the National League clubs."

The big loop prexy said that three minor leagues, each with a working agreement with the National League, functioned during 1938, and that negotiations were under way for three more next season.

Carr said he had talked over the idea with the President of the Southern Association, club owners of the Texas League, and "interested parties" in the Pacific Northwest around Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Ore., and that he believed action would be taken before Fall to place grid loops in those sectors.

"We had more than 50 players farmed out in 1938 from the National League clubs," Carr said, "and probably that number will rise next season. There's a possibility that baseball men won't care to take over the handling of football teams in some of the cities, but we'll find other sponsors if they don't.

"With new leagues spreading over the country, a place can be found for every college graduate who wants to play football. Many of the good boys overlooked on the All-Star teams could get their chance in the minors, prove their worth, and work their way up. Such a system, with an agreement between the majors and minors, would help professional football and the players in many ways."

Title Meet at Fair

SAN FRANCISCO — National fencing championships will be decided on Treasure Island June 26 to July 2 as part of the sport program at the 1939 California World's Fair.

Former Sports Writer Scores As a Promoter

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Today we dip our pen in honey to give credit to a young man who, through his courage in making a dream materialize, has reached the stage where he can get credit anywhere, financially speaking.

His name is Ned Irish, a reformed sports writer who has done more than his share in bringing college basketball to a common level throughout the country, and whose billings at Madison Square Garden, matching outstanding college teams of the nation, pack in the fans to the rafters.

About six years ago Irish, a slim, suave, soft-spoken citizen with slightly droopy eyelids and a hair-line slowly taking on that low-tide appearance, considered the crowds attending basketball games in barns, auditoriums and cracker boxes and figured that such a drawing card was worthy of big-time presentation. The Garden officials gave Irish a one-year contract, and the idea went over in a way beyond his fondest hopes.

First Drew 16,000

The first game under Irish's direction, five years ago, matched Notre Dame and New York University, and drew 16,000 spectators. Only six games were scheduled that first season, but a few were added as fortune smiled, and the attendance for eight nights of basketball was 100,000.

The second year, with 10 nights of activity, drew 160,000 spectators, the gate being boosted by New York U.'s sizzling-hot team which won something like 16 straight.

The third year the attendance dropped to 140,000 for 10 nights, and last year it reached a new high of 162,000 for 12 nights.

"When we first started bringing in teams from other sections," Irish recalls, "it looked like the rival teams were playing two different games out there. The officiating also was at right angles, due to the different rule interpretations in different parts of the country.

All Get Together

"This confusion lasted two or three years, but the East gradually picked up the West's fast break, and the West gradually picked up the East's ball handling; the officials got together and became more uniform in their rule interpretation, and today a team from any section is right at home here so far as playing conditions and style of opposition are concerned."

This year, with a visiting-team line-up which includes such capable quintets as Toledo, Marquette, Pittsburgh, Kentucky, De Paul, U. S. C., Minnesota, Illinois and Colorado, the games threaten to hit a new high in attendance. Irish has booked the Garden for 14 nights, and attendance for the first two nights was about 10 per cent ahead of that of any previous year.

"One thing about it," Irish says, "basketball is one sport where you can't sell any gold bricks. Your basketball fan knows his basketball, and what to expect of the different teams. We try to give them the best, which is all anyone could ask."

Except, perhaps, a cut in those 16,000 gates.

Bees Buy Simmons From Washington

Another of Connie Mack's former pupils came to Boston today when the Bees purchased the veteran Al Simmons from the Washington Senators. Johnny Quinn, in making the announcement, declined to make known the purchase price, but it probably was close to the $7,500 waiver price.

Simmons patrolled the Philadelphia outfield from 1924 through '32, and played with the White Sox and Detroit before drifting to Washington in '37. Last season in the American League he batted .302 in 125 games, driving in 95 runs. He hit 21 homers. Although slow in the field, Al's potent bat may help the Bees.

Stan Tebbetts Is Newest Prospect For Husky Track

An assistant manager of varsity basketball may become a leading two-miler at Northeastern this winter simply because he had so much spare time while the basketball team was practicing.

Stanley Tebbetts, slim junior from Lexington, has worked hard for two years as a freshman and varsity assistant basketball manager, but he found that his duties lagged for about an hour each night while the varsity players were scrimmaging.

"Why don't you go out for track?" one of Coach Jerry Tatton's spiked-shoe candidates asked. "The track is just over your head here. You can do your managerial stuff at the beginning of practice; then when scrimmage starts you can sneak up and get in a track workout."

Never Tried Sport

Tebbetts admitted that he had never given the sport a thought, but he accepted the suggestion a month and a half ago, and today he rates as one of the best two-mile prospects on Tatton's well-balanced team.

"Tebbetts has remarkable endurance," admitted Tatton today. "He just picks up his feet and puts them down, but he appears to be able to do that almost indefinitely. Some nights he runs a mile, comes downstairs for basketball duty, and goes back up without breathing hard.

Too Early Yet

"It's much too early to say just what Stan will do when he gets smoothed out. He can break 11 minutes on this tricky, slow track right now, and I would not be a bit surprised to see him down to 10 minutes on a good surface before the season is out. That is all right for a college runner, especially in dual competition.

"Our leading two-miler at the moment is Joe Gallant, the former Newton High boy, but Joe will concentrate on the one-mile and fill in at the longer distances. If Tebbetts can come along and help out, we will be happy. And we can thank the basketball team for holding scrimmages so that Stan can get away for practice."

New Opposition for Budge

The question of which is the better tennis player—world's amateur champion J. Donald Budge or world's professional champion Ellsworth Vines—may be settled to the satisfaction of New England tennis fans when the two meet in Boston Garden next Wednesday, Jan. 4.

"May be settled" is used purposely, for there will probably be many fans who will not be completely satisfied no matter what the outcome of the match.

It might be pointed out that Budge will be playing on an unfamiliar surface—canvas on concrete—that he will be playing indoors instead of under the sun's bright rays, that he will be new to the professional game, and many other thats, ifs and buts.

All of which seems to add up to excuses for the Oakland racket-wielder and to a victory for Pasadena Ellsworth. And that would be practically right, for at this writing it seems unlikely that Budge can pull the props from under Vines.

Those who have seen Budge bowling over all opposition in amateur ranks, however, may find it hard to picture him in defeat, even at the hands of the professional king. But it is doubtful if Budge has ever faced the kind of competition which will be served up by Vines.

Vines has long been recognized as one of the most terrific hitters in tennis, and possessed with an uncanny accuracy. With all of his more than six feet, 185 pounds, bearing down on every shot, with his professional experience, and backed by four years of the toughest kind of competition against such players as Tilden, Cochet, Nusslein, Stoefen, and Perry, the professional champion is indeed a formidable foe.

Budge, on the other hand, is no softie. The world's best amateurs acknowledge his speed, speedy serve, and blazing backhand. His forehand does not carry the lightning speed of Vines's, but it is adequate and consistent and should prove a potent weapon.

While interest in the Vines-Budge match will naturally command attention at the Garden, two other matches will be offered at the same time. Bruce Barnes of Austin, Texas, one of the greatest retrievers the game has ever known, will meet Dick Skeen, latest star from California, in the opening singles tilt. The doubles encounter will see Vines and Barnes opposing Budge and Skeen.

Dr. Charles P. Hutchins

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. Charles Pelton Hutchins, 66, former president of the Big Ten Football Conference, passed on at his home here. Dr. Hutchins directed the conference while he was Indiana University football coach and physical education director. He went to Indiana in 1910 after having served as head football coach at Syracuse University, professor of physical education at the University of Wisconsin and professor of physical education and physiology at Dickinson College.

Hershey Pressed In Hockey Race

By the Associated Press

Now that Providence's insurrection in the Eastern Division of the International-American Hockey League has been squashed by Philadelphia's rampant Ramblers, post-holiday action is largely being concentrated in the Western Sector.

If scoring is action, there is little enough of that even in the West, for Syracuse and Cleveland contributed last night's only test without denting either's nets.

Both benefited by the scoreless tie, for it enabled the fast climbing Barons to increase their margin over the Hershey Bears to two full games and reinforced Syracuse's third-place holding.

Hershey's once impregnable hockey stronghold will be invaded tonight by the Pittsburgh Hornets, tailenders of the Western Division. After being kicked around by the entire league, Pittsburgh suddenly has bared a real stinger and in the last five games has won four and tied one.

Pearson Leads Team

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Stan Pearson, Jr., football star and son of a national squash racquets champion, yesterday led the Princeton squash team to a 5-0 victory over Purdue University. He defeated Dave Blitz in three straight games.

National Hockey League

	W.	L.	T.	Goals For	Goals Agst.	Pts.
Boston	13	3	1	52	18	27
Rangers	11	5	1	45	34	23
Americans	8	6	3	42	46	19
Chicago	8	8	3	46	46	19
Toronto	7	8	3	36	36	17
Detroit	5	12	3	37	52	13
Canadiens	4	14	1	38	64	9

N. E. Amateur Hockey League

Final

Club Marquette (Providence, R. I.) 6; New Haven Brock-Halls 1.

College Hockey

Southern California 2, Minnesota 1.
Williams 4, Cornell 3.
Dartmouth 9, Brown 2.

1938 Red Sox Pitching Records in American League

Pitchers in 45 or more innings rated according to earned run average per nine-inning game

Name	Throws	G	W	L	P.C.	P.C. Rat.	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	SB	BB	SO	HB	WP	E.R. Ave.
Grove, Robert M.	L	24	14	4	.778	3	164	642	169	65	56	11	52	99	1	3		3.07
Harris, William M.	R	13	5	5	.500	33	80	310	83	30	36	7	21	36	1	0		4.05
Heving, Joseph W. (3 Clev., 16 Boston)	R	19	9	2	.818	1	88	369	104	43	40	1	27	34	1	0		4.09
Marcum, John A.	R	15	6	6	.455	46	92	379	113*	49	42	4	26	25	0	1		4.11
Bagby, James C., Jr.	R	43	15	11	.577	22	199	770	218	110	93	10	90	73	3	5		4.21
Wilson, John Francis	R	37	15	15	.500	33	195	762	200	108	73	13	91	98	2	2		4.39
*Gelehouse, Dennis W.	R	38	7	8	.467	44	114	432	119	62	55	6	69	66	2	3		4.34
McKain, Archie R.	L	37	8	4	.556	25	100	401	119	60	50	6	44	27	2	0		4.50
Ostermueller, Fred R.	L	31	13	5	.722	7	177	724	199	98	90	10	58	46	3	5		4.58
*Auker, Elden L.	R	27	11	10	.524	31	161	648	184	97	94	8	56	46	5	1		5.25
Dickman, Emerson	R	32	8	5	.500	33	104	406	117	74	61	6	54	22	4	2		5.26

* 1938 records of new Red Sox pitchers.

Pitchers in less than 45 innings rated according to percentage of games won and lost

Name	Throws	G	W	L	P.C.	IP	AB	H	R	ER	SH	SB	BB	SO	HB	WP
Midkiff, Richard	R	13	1	1	.500	35	141	47	30	20	7	21	16	0		1
Rogers, Lee O.	L	14	1	1	.500	28	106	32	24	20	8	18	7	0		0
Wegner, Charles T.	R	13	1	3	.250	37	152	47	36	34	2	24	14	1		0
Baker, Albert J.	R	3	0	0	.000	8	35	13	8	8	0	2	2	1		0
Olson, Theodore O.	R	2	0	0	.000	7	29	9	5	5	0	2	2	0		1
Cramer, Roger M.	R	1	0	0	.000	4	14	3	2	2	0	3	1	0		0
LeFebvre, Wilfred H.	L	1	0	0	.000	4	20	8	6	6	0	0	0	1		0
Humphreys, Willm B.	R	9	0	0	.000	2	10	5	3	3	1	1	0	0		0

Pacific Coast Sidelines—Football Coaches' Meeting—U. S. Junior Indoor Tennis

Boston's Bob Grove First On 1938 Mound Tabulation

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Southpaw Bob Grove kept active with the Boston Red Sox long enough last season to compile a record sufficient to share the American League's major pitching honors with big Charley Ruffing of the New York Yankees.

The Red Sox veteran, before retiring to the sidelines, won 14 and lost 4 for a .778 percentage and recorded a 3.07 earned run average, top marks in both departments, according to official league averages released today.

Ruffing, working in 31 games over the full season, led the loop in victories with 21 while losing seven and ranked next to Grove in the earned runs column with a 3.32 mark.

Andrews First

Technically, Ivy Paul Andrews, another Yankee, led in earned run performances with a 3.00 mark, but worked only 48 innings and won only one game.

Heavy hitting of the world champion Yankees undoubtedly accounted to some extent for the presence of five New Yorkers among the first 14 regular pitchers. Ruffing and the other four—Vernon Gomez, Monte Pearson, Spurgeon Chandler and Irving Hadley—accounted for 78 of the Yankees' 99 victories last season.

Gomez, whose 2.33 earned runs mark was low in 1937, ranked close behind Ruffing the past season in this department and in won and lost standings. He allowed 3.35 runs per game while winning 18 and losing 12.

Feller Records

Buck Newsom, workhorse of the St. Louis Browns, was Ruffing's only companion in the 20 games won class. He took an even 20 decisions and lost 16, working in 330 innings. No other pitcher participated in as many as 300 innings.

Bob Feller, Cleveland's young fireball star, put three new records on the books. He whiffed 18 Detroit batters in a regular nine-inning game, one above the previous mark, and struck out 28 men in 18 consecutive innings. This latter performance broke his own two-year-old record of 27. He also fanned 38 men in three straight times on the hill for a new mark.

The dubious honor of issuing the most walks for a single season also went to Feller, who passed 208 batsmen, but he balanced this by leading the circuit in strikeouts with a total of 240.

The League's only no-hit feat of the season was credited to Pearson of the Yanks. Cleveland was his victim on Aug. 27, only 27 men facing him. Two of these walked and seven fanned. He was the first Yankee to toss a no-hitter since Sam Jones turned the trick in 1923.

Odds and ends: Johnny Allen, Cleveland, had the longest winning streak, taking 12 games in a row. . . . Ruffing, Gomez, Emil Leonard, Washington, and Johnny Wilson Boston, led in shutouts with four apiece. . . . Earl Whitehill, Cleveland, hit the most batters, 9. . . . George Caster, Philadelphia, and Newsom started the most games, 40 each, and Caster also led in games lost with 20. . . . Newsom and Feller turned in one-hit games and Ruffing, Mel Harder, Cleveland, and Thornton Lee, Chicago, recorded two-hitters. . . . The Yankees easily led in club pitching records, allowing 3.91 runs per game as compared to Chicago's mark of 4.36 in second place. . . . A season's record of 9 won and 11 lost gave Ted Lyons, veteran White Sox star, well over 200 victories during his American League career.

Where the 1940 Olympics Will Be Held

Wide World

Airplane view of the Stadium and Fair Building at Helsinki, Finland. The outdoor games will take place in the Stadium while the indoor competitions will be in the Fair Building which is to be seen in the upper right-hand corner of the picture.

Rules Satisfy Coaches With Nice Balance

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Satisfied that football, rules and all, had enough "kick" for another season, the nation's football coaches passed up major changes and turned today to movies and lectures on the game.

Augmenting the second day of the American Football Coaches Association's eighteenth meeting was a joint sesson with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

While giving the grid code general endorsement yesterday, the Association's Rules Committee made six recommendations to the N. C. A. A. rules body, which will meet next Monday at Colorado Springs, Colo. Another proposal was made to its own group.

Nice Balance Reached

Lou Little, Columbia coach and rules committee chairman, said: "None of the rules represent radical changes. The coaches feel a nice balance has been reached between offense and defense and we are in for a period of stabilization."

Recommendations to the N. C. A. A. were:

1. When a forward pass strikes an ineligible player on or behind the line of scrimmage, the penalty be loss of down and 15 yards from the point of the previous down. (Coaches felt loss of the ball at point of previous down too severe and believed change would permit more shovel passes.)

2. On a forward pass play all ineligble men must remain on the line of scrimmage until pass is touched or incomplete. Penalty would be 15 yards from spot of preceding down.

Grounded Passes

3. Greater enforcement of penalties against intentional grounding of forward passes. "The fact a defensive player is near the point where a pass is grounded should not be taken as prima facie evidence the pass was not intentionally grounded."

4. A punted ball touched or grounded by the kicking team no longer be considered a foul. Under present rules fouls on the same play by opposing teams offset each other and do not permit a kicking team, for instance, to decline a penalty to take advantage of a good punt should it ground the ball and the opposition also foul.

5. Penalty giving receiving team ball at spot of foul committed by kicking team while ball is in the air is too severe. A study was requested.

6. Careful study of equipment to reduce injuries reported due sometimes to certain types of cleats or types of protective pads.

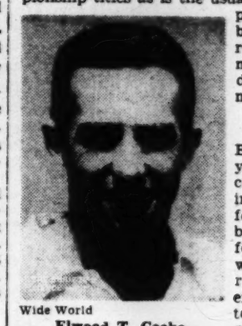
The proposal made to its own group was the request to experiment with a change which would permit the team scored upon the same option as that preceding the game—the choice of kicking, receiving, or choosing a goal to defend. The proposal was designed to equalize play on exceptionally windy days.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The Lawn Tennis Rankings

The United States tennis rankings for 1938 furnish some interesting data for the followers of that sport. So far as the top places in men's singles and doubles and women's singles are concerned there is nothing of special moment as those places have gone to the winners of the championship titles as is the usual custom; but there are a number of other positions which show marked changes. As a basis on which to figure out what players will represent the United States in the Davis Cup matches of 1939, the men's singles and doubles offer but little in the way of new material.



Wide World
Elwood T. Cooke

Budge Given Honor

It is indeed pleasing to note that Don Budge was given the top place again this year. We recall one year when the ranking committee failed to give a player any ranking at all because he turned professional before the list was announced, and there had been some talk that, if Budge signed a professional contract before the ranking list was made up this year, he might not be ranked. But such a stand would have been entirely unjustifiable as he completed the tennis season as an amateur and certainly was entitled to the honor.

Mako and Cooke

The most remarkable changes in the 1938 rankings over those of 1937 concern Gene Mako and Elwood T. Cooke. The first named has in past years specialized in doubles with Budge; but late this year he took the singles game more seriously and showed he has marked possibilities for a Davis Cup singles assignment by moving up from eighth in 1937 to third. And Cooke's rise was the most remarkable of all as he came up from 28th to seventh. Another noteworthy advance was that of Francis Kovacs 2d, who gets the 10th place although never ranked before. It must also be remembered that, with Budge now a professional, Bobby Riggs is our No. 1 amateur player with all the others moving up a notch.

The Unlisted Women

While there is no question Alice Marble is clearly entitled to first place among the women, based on the whole season's showing, one cannot help wondering who would have topped this list had Mrs. Moody and Miss Jacobs played in more matches. Based on what they had shown at the all-England championships, which were the only real championships in which they competed this year, there is little question one or the other would have led the women's list. What little tennis they did play, however, left the committee nothing to do but disregard them. The rise of Barbara Winslow from eleventh to fourth place serves notice that Uncle Sam has a future champion in the making.

What Has Become of the East?

And glancing over the men's first 20, we cannot help asking the question: "What has become of the East?" One doesn't have to go back so many years to recall the days when all the ranking positions would have gone to eastern players; yet there are only two easterners among the first 20 this year. They are Gilbert A. Hunt, Jr., ninth, and the veteran J. Gilbert Hall who just got under the wire. Yes, California, and the West and South rule Uncle Sam's tennis today with no less than nine of the first 20 men coming from the first named. More evidence that Horace Greeley was right when he said: "Go West young man and grow up with the country."

* * *

Sport Shavings Here and There

It isn't often brothers rank among the first 10 in doubles in United States lawn tennis circles as do Chester and William Murphy of the University of Chicago. The only other case we recall was H. O. and R. G. Kinsey. . . . While Harvard and Yale have not had many all-America football players of late years, the Eli leads all colleges with 90 and Harvard is next with 78. . . . Purdue will appoint a football captain for each game next fall and elect an honorary one at the end of the season.

Football and the Newsreels; Screened Shortly After Gun

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—All eyes being on bowl football games at the year-end, many of those eyes depend upon newsreels to show and tell what happened where, at what time and how. This should be excuse enough to delve into the subject of how newsreels can flash their story on the screen a few hours after the final gun. Certainly the revelation of "how they do it" made this correspondent more appreciative of the task of that hard-working bunch of men to whom a national pigskin playoff is all in a day's work.

The place of films in modern sports grows larger: football being a spectator sport, its success depends on how widely interest is maintained, and certainly newsreels feed that interest, and aid that success; and there are financial considerations not to be ignored.

Another excuse for such a column as this is the current popularity of tomes on "how-to-do-it" subjects. To find out, I went to C. J. "Joe" Hubble, head of the local office of one of the five major newsreels, and a photographer whose career reaches back more than 20 years to the assignment of photographing me in a sailor suit.

Has Rose Bowl Duty

It is Joe's duty again this season to see to it that the Rose Bowl outcome is flashed forthwith on at least 25 screens in the metropolitan district before the holiday is over. He has been doing it for as long as any "photog" in the business, and this is how he explains the routine:

"Already we have the alternate titles," he revealed, showing me the film printed, "Troy Beats Duke," "Duke Beats Troy," and "Duke Ties Troy." (Guess from the latter which team is considered the favorite.)

"I have just signed the contract with U. S. C.," which calls for no payment by any of the five recognized companies, allows 225 feet of film for newsreel outlet only, forbidding sale or use as a background shot in feature films or in shorts, forbids slow-motion shots because they give away secrets, obligates the company to pay at least $10,000 for any infraction, prohibits any "direct or indirect advertising," although no mention is made of such advertising redounding to the two colleges represented, and provides for adequate space in the Rose Bowl free to the newsreel crew.

The Newsreel Crew

"The crew," Joe continued, "consists of a cameraman, soundman, commentator, and a man who identifies each play on a chart." The chart has columns for: scene, whose ball and directions, type of play, players' names, yards gained, and remarks. Only spectacular or significant plays are photographed. Before each photographed play, the commentator tags it with a verbal number, which is followed on the chart by the identifying man. Because editing will reduce much of the footage, the commentator is limited to the bare facts such as "Troy's star quarterback Lansdell goes over from the 50-yard line for a touchdown!" (Guess from the latter which team is considered the favorite.)

At the final gun, the crew slaps the film cans into a motorcycle rider's pouch, and off to the film laboratory 15 miles away in Hollywood. There, the 3,000 feet are reduced to the contracted amount by this method: Scenes 3, 6, and 9 being the spectacular running and pass plays leading to the first touchdown, they are singled out to run in sequence.

How is the final score included? The cameraman "pans" (makes a sweeping turn) toward the commentator himself who announces: "Troy wins 20-0 over Duke!" And who should be the commentator for Joe Hubble's company ("News of the Day" released by M. G. M.) but Al Wesson, athletic news director for Troy. It is probably his own modesty which has delayed our getting such a story as this until now.

Sent Airmail to New York

After the master negative at the laboratory is developed, some 25 prints are made, and the subscribing theaters in this area serviced; one print is sent airmail to New York for incorporation in the regular newsreel which is made up twice a week there for the millions of theater patrons throughout the country. For this distribution, time is taken to write score titles, and friend Wesson gives way to Commentator Bill Stern, N. B. C. Sportcaster.

The newsreel companies are limited because of the desire of home teams to sell exclusive rights to feature-length treatment, and because of the willingness of film producers to pay good money for the right to stock up background shots or to rent the stadium, at a profit to the sponsoring institution.

Boycott

A couple of years ago when Stanford was the host, exclusive rights were sold to a private syndicate, not one of the five major companies; and Stanford refused to allow newsreels inside the Bowl. The first time in history that the five rivals ever got together on something, according to Joe, was in boycotting that day the colorful Tournament of Roses, pride of Pasadena. The City, chagrined over this loss of expected publicity, has since put enough pressure on sponsoring colleges to restore the old newsreel practice.

The system allows the films to be shown by 7:30 p. m. in Los Angeles theaters, earlier than many of the spectators can drive home past the downtown theaters showing the games they have just come from.

And of course all big games such as the Army-Navy and Cal.-U. S. C. from time to time get this quick service in the cities where the game is played: this year the latter game was exhibited at the midnight show in San Francisco, 500 miles away, seven hours after the game was over.

Thus do these workaday newsreelers earn the continual appreciation of the swelling number of "theater fans" who enjoy seeing not only their favorite games from week to week through the season, but also the playoffs "hot off the gridiron."

Robert K. Shellaby

National Junior Tennis Seedings Remain Intact

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Seedings in the National junior indoor tennis championships remained intact yesterday when 11 ranking players moved into the fourth round, led by Joey Fishbach, defending champion, who overwhelmed Judah Lober, of New York, 6—4, 6—0.

Seymour Greenberg, of Chicago, Fishbach's leading rival, crushed Andrew Reynolds, of Hastings, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2, while Isadore Bellis, of Philadelphia, seeded third, routed Rosslyn Lyell, of Rye, N. Y., 6—1, 6—2.

Bill McGehee, of New Orleans, ranked behind Bellis, subdued Costa Leodas, of New York, 6—2, 6—2, and was joined in the round of 16 by Bill Gillespie, of Atlanta, seeded fifth, who defeated Orme Wilson, Jr., of New York, 6—3, 6—0.

Bill Umstaedter, of Millburn, N. J., seeded sixth, who drew a bye in the first round and won by default in the second, finally tasted competition yesterday, and dropped a set before eliminating George Collins, Jr., of Forest Hills, N. Y., 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Other seeded winners were Robert Freedman, of Springfield, Mass.; Malcolm Weinstein, of Philadelphia; Harry Van Rensselaer, of New York; Don Buffington, of Atlanta; and David Johnsen, of Washington, D. C. Melvin Schwartzman, who was seeded eleventh, was defeated Tuesday.

E. Victor Seixas, of Philadelphia, led his three seeded mates into the third round of the boys' National championships when he turned back Paul Napolitano, of Trenton, N. J., 6—2, 6—2. Second seeded E. Blair Hawley of New York, advanced by default. Gardner Larned, and James Evert, of Chicago, completed the victorious quartet.

The first round of boys' doubles opened yesterday with eight teams, two of them seeded. Evert and Larned, top-seeded, conquered Sid Weinstock and Louis Cohen, of New York, 6—0, 6—0, while Seixas and Albert Shafer, of White Plains, N. Y., seeded second, advanced by default. Today's second round will be the quarter-finals.

Bellis and Weinstein, second-seeded pair, led the way into the second round of the junior doubles championships with a hard-earned 5—7, 6—2, 6—3 win over Louis C. Boochever and Jerome Lieberthal. Cornell University pair. Fishbach and Johnsen, top seeded among the 25 tandems, drew a bye.

Finland Busy Preparing For the XII Modern Games

Finland may be a small country when compared with most of those which have staged previous Olympic Games; but she is going to show to the world in 1940 that she is perfectly capable of handling such a big event.

Although the transfer of the meet from Japan was not decided until last July, preparations for a successful world athletic meeting are well under way, including the building program and the choice of sites for the various competitions. The most important single feature, enlarging the great athletic stadium, is already in the hands of builders.

The Host Committee is gratified with the whole-hearted support it is receiving from the entire Finnish people. Every possible effort is being made, high and low, to prove to the world that Finland is worthy of the trust bestowed upon it in making it responsible for the staging of the noblest and most famous of athletic games.

Foreign Nations Informed

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has, according to Olympic custom, been requested to inform, through its diplomatic representatives, the governments of foreign nations that invitations have been duly sent to all national Olympic committees. The Finnish Government has, moreover, given its Ministry for Foreign Affairs the pleasurable task of bringing to the attention of foreign governments the arden hope of all Finns that the invitations will be without exception heeded—that, in short, at the XII Modern Olympic Games the pick of the youth of the whole world will gather together in brotherly trials of strength and skill.

Invitations have been sent to all countires with national Olympic committees: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Belg.um, Bermuda, Bolivia Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central American countries with national Olympic Committees, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Eire, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Guatamala, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Palestine, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sixty Nations Invited

Back on Oct. 19, the chairman of the XII Olympic Games Organizing Committee, J. W. Rangell, signed the official invitations to the local Olympic Committees of 60 nations to participate in the 1940 Helsinki Olympics.

When Finland was granted the honor of holding the games as late as last July by the International Olympic Committee, a hurriedly assembled mixed commission composed of State and Capital City representatives decided, after a painstaking review of available resources, that, despite the uncomfortable shortness of the time at its disposal, Finland could and would stage the Olympics.

Immediately following the International Committee's final decision in Finland's favor, the Olympic Games Organizing Committee was formed, and now, with the official invitations to participate heralded abroad, it is for the first time in intimate touch with athletic circles the world over.

Besides its chairman, who is also chairman of Finland's Gymnastics and Sports League and a member of the board of directors of the Finnish Bank, the new committee includes: E. von Frenckell, a director of the City of Helsinki and chairman of Finland's Ball Club; J. Helo, a director of the City of Selsinki; U. Kekkonen, member of President Kallio's cabinet and chairman of the Athletic League of Finland; E. Krogius, Finnish Consul and member of the International Olympic Committee; M. Pekkala, noted manager; and Lieut. Gen. Osterman, commander-in-chief of the Finnish Army.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Michigan State 35, Penn State 21.
Pittsburgh 50, Cornell 39.
St. Joseph's 45, Wyoming 42.
Detroit 25, Santa Clara 23.
Wayne 42, Centenary 30.
Southern Methodist 45, Bradley Tech 33.
Grand Rapids 46, Bowling Green (Ohio) 36.
Purdue 57, Arkansas 51.

Hockey Tie at Streatham

LONDON, Dec. 29 (CP Cable)—Streatham and Brighton Tigers, trailing the leaders in the British Ice Hockey League, played a 1-1 tie at Streatham last night. Ab Macdonald, Brighton's utility left winger, and Bill Woodward, Streatham's center forward from Kitchener, were the scorers.

Doctor Bowman Urges Teacher Keep Game Clean

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Dr. John G. Bowman, Chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, told the annual meeting of the College of Physical Education Association yesterday that the "Athletic teaching is the best teaching colleges and universities provide."

Dr. Bowman urged teachers of football to "keep the game one played for the fun of it," and observed that the athletic teacher has greater opportunity than any other faculty member to impart the value of fair play and sportsmanship to students.

"We could go out and buy football players," Dr. Bowman said. "But once this is done the game becomes not the good American game that it is but one between hired men to whom classes and laboratories are often necessary nuisances."

Dr. Bowman's audience included several members of the National Football Coaches Association now in session here, one of his listeners being Dr. John B. Sutherland, Pitt head football coach. The school's athletic policy has been a recurrent topic of discussion in recent months.

The Association President, Prof. Harold S. Wood of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., told the 200 members present that "properly maintained standards of admission to colleges will do more to overcome the evils of present day college football than any other remedy."

George M. Trautman, President of the American Association, compared professional and amateur athletes. Professional standards, he said, have been measurably raised during recent years by the ever increasing number of college students in the professional field.

The Association elected L. C. Boles of the College of Wooster, Vice-President last year, to succeed President H. S. Wood, of Wesleyan University. H. A. Scott of Rice Institute, Secretary-Treasurer for 10 years, was named Vice-President and Glenn W. Howard of Ohio State was elected to Scott's former position.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Last Night's Results

American Association
Minneapolis 5, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 4, Kansas City 0.

International-American League
Syracuse 0, Cleveland 0 (overtime tie).

Tonight's Schedule

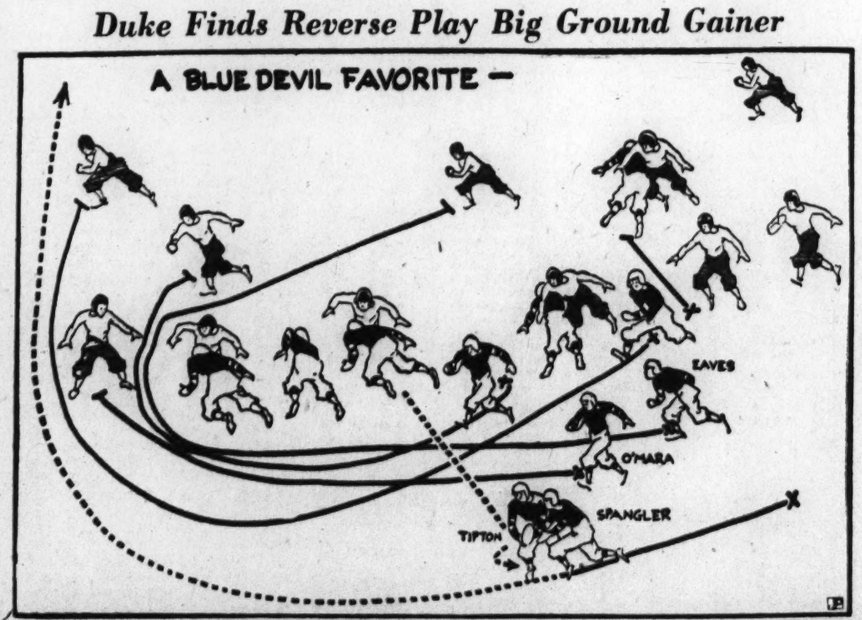
National League
Boston at New York Americans.
Chicago at Detroit.

International-American League
Pittsburgh at Hershey.

American Association
Wichita at St. Paul.
Kansas City at Tulsa.

Eastern Amateur Hockey
Baltimore Orioles 4, New York Rovers 2.

Duke Finds Reverse Play Big Ground Gainer



One of the trends of the past football season was the increased use of the reverse play on all gridiron fronts. Duke found the reverse a consistent ground gainer and you can take Coach Wallace Wade's word that it will be run frequently against Southern California in the Rose Bowl. Here's how Duke operates it from an unbalanced line to the right: Halfback Eric Tipton gets the ball from center and slips it to Bob Spangler, the flank back. Fullback O'Mara blocks the defensive right end. Duke's left halfback, Willard Eaves, goes down-field to get the safety man. The left guard pulls out to dump the defensive fullback and Duke's right tackle pulls out to block the right halfback. The Duke left end blocks the right tackle and the Duke right end blocks the defensive halfback.

McGill Takes Skiing Lead

LAKE BEAUPORT, Que., Dec. 29 (AP)—McGill skiers regained their lead in the international intercollegiate skiing meet yesterday by a victory in the slalom event, even after they had been pushed out of top place earlier by Dartmouth's triumph in the downhill competition.

Doug Mann lifted McGill ahead with a 60.6 seconds slalom performance, more than five seconds faster than Bob Skinner of Dartmouth, who was second.

The Montreal team got to a lead when the three-day meet opened Tuesday by winning the jumping. But Dartmouth, a close second then, moved ahead early yesterday by a win in the downhill, led by Capt. Howard Chivers whose time was 52 seconds.

Yesterday's events were run off in bitter and blustery weather at this Laurentian resort, 12 miles below Quebec City.

Hottest competition of the meet was predicted for today when the cross-country race, the meet's last event, will be held.

Results of the first three events gave McGill a point total of 290.5 and Dartmouth, of 290. New Hampshire had 269.5; University of Montreal 246.6; Quebec 228.6; and Laval 219.3.

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GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y.
Röpke RESTAURANT
636 Franklin Ave. (next to Post Office)
Tel. Garden City 5294

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Wagner's Restaurant
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Dinner . . 50c - 65c - 75c
Sunday Dinner . . . 75c
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Franklin Cafeterias
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Individually percolated cereal Postum
805 S. W. Washington, nr. 6th

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est)	1,900,000
Previous day	2,164,080
1938 volume to date	293,389,899
1937 volume to date	407,775,410

Aircrafts, Rails Lead a General Upturn in Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Buyers climbed aboard aircrafts and rails in today's stock market and leading issues extended Wednesday's rally by fractions to more than 2 points, a number hitting new highs for the year.

Steels, motors and utilities, after a hesitant start, came to the fore near the final hour. Profit taking occasionally chipped down top marks, but at the approach of the closing period favorites were around best levels of the day.

Dealings slowed on recessionary intervals. The turnover was at the rate of about 1,900,000 shares.

Belated tax selling for "cash"—transfers for regular delivery ended yesterday—were plentiful throughout, but these were well absorbed in most cases.

The business outlook seemed to have brightened, particularly for the aviations on the probability of a huge armament spending program, and for the railroads whose November earnings took a heartening jump. In addition, the carriers were buoyed by hopes of favorable legislation in the coming Congress.

Among stocks passing their 1938 peaks were Glenn Martin, Bendix, Aviation Corp., Great Northern, and Electric Boat.

Well in front most of the time were Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Sperry, Curtiss-Wright "A," Consolidated Aviation, Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Du Pont, Deere, Johns-Manville, Safeway Stores, Anaconda, Kennecott, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, and Youngstown.

Tilting higher by a point or so in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Sherwin Williams, Lockheed, Beech Aircraft, Grumman, and Gulf Oil.

Bonds Advance

A year-end rebound picked up speed in the bond market today. Trading continued brisk and the market broad.

With secondary rails leading, many issues showed gains ranging to 3 points or more in late trading.

Bond men attributed the rise partly to dwindling of selling for tax purposes and renewed buying in expectation 1939 would see more business improvement.

Rails, aided by favorable November operating results compared with last year, piled up some of the best gains in recent weeks.

Up a point or more at one time were Alleghany 5s of 1950, Illinois Central 4¾s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Maine Central 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s.

Jugoslav Bank 7s jumped 4 in a mixed foreign bond market. Most U. S. Treasury loans followed the main rise in corporate divisions.

Wheat Prices Rise Further in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Wheat prices here rose about a cent today to the highest level in more than three months.

Reports of tense European political conditions were credited with being responsible for a good deal of buying. Demand was also ascribed largely to uneasiness over likelihood of cold wave damage to the United States winter crop.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ½-⅞ higher compared with yesterday's finish, May 69⅛-¼, July 68⅝-69, corn ⅛-⅜ up, May 53¼-¼, July 54⅛, and oats unchanged to ⅛ advance.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market advanced today as trading activity picked up. Demand for steel issues featured the industrial division. Transatlantics were firm. Oils held steady while mining shares were neglected. British funds and Chilean bonds were marked up.

Paris: Prices were steady in the bourse today as the trading pace slowed. Rentes advanced 5 to 35 centimes while Bank of France dipped 40 francs. Suez Canal gained 270 francs and Royal Dutch 55.

Liverpool: Cotton futures closed unchanged to 2 points higher today as scattered January hedging and liquidation were more than offset by local support.

Wheat futures rallied briskly for final gains of ⅜ to 1⅛ pence when rumors were officially denied the Argentine Government might lower minimum wheat prices.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Dec. 29

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.66	$4.66⅛	$4.8297
Cable	4.66⅛	4.6611	8.2397
France—franc	.0263⅛	.0263¾	a
Belgium—belga	.1686	.1686	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2257	.2256	$
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4010	.4023
Holland—guilder	.5439	.5437	$
Sweden—krona	.2402	.2404	.4537
Norway—krone	.2344	.2346	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2082	.2085	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.2267
Greece—drachma	.0086⅛	.0086⅛	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¼	.0342¼	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425	.0425	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso†	.2290	.2295	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0560	.0565	.2026
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2060	.2062½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3700	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2719	.2722	.8440
India—rupee	.3482	.3458	.6180
Java—florin	.5450	.5449	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2925	.2925	*
Shanghai—dol	.1644	.1675	*
Str Stlmnts—dol	.5440	.5440	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.9906	.9897	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. **Paper rate. a Nominal. a Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 0.02663 as of Nov. 12.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36½	Abbott Lab (1.60e)	4	58½	57½	57½	Dec 28
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½s)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	40½	39½	40½	+2
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	11	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Dec 28
30	16¾	Addressor (1.40)	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	*9	66¼	64⅞	66	+2½
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	13	10	10	10	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Alleghany Corp	51	1½	⅞	1⅛	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Alleghany pf tw	1	11	11	11	+ ¾
17⅞	6½	Alleghany pf 830 ww	17	13⅜	12½	13¼	+1⅜
17¼	8	Alleghany pf 840 ww	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¾
21½	7⅝	Alleghany'ny pf	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	23	27¾	27	27⅝	+1½
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	4	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
197	134	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	187½	186	187½	+2½
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (⅛)	2	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅝e)	21	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
13½	4½	Allied Stores	86	11½	10⅝	11⅜	+ ¾
70½	38	Allied St of (5)	4	61½	61½	61½	+1
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	47	48	46¾	48	+1¾
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	6	19½	19¼	19½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	17	17	71	Dec 28
78	56	Amerada Corp (2)	17	69½	67⅝	68½	+2⅝
28½	22½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	22	17¼	16½	17¼	+1½
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	27	8	7⅞	8	+1
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	14	50⅞	50	50⅞	+1⅜
105½	70¾	Am Can (4)	16	100¾	100	100¼	+1¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	174	171½	174	Dec 23
34⅝	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	25	34½	33⅛	34½	+1⅝
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	12	56	52	54	+2⅛
23¾	9½	AmChain&Cbl (.70e)	42	23½	22¾	23½	+1¼
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
128	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	11	121½	120⅝	121½	+3½
9⅞	4½	Am Colortype	3	7¼	7	7¼	Dec 28
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	6	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	+ ½
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	12	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	18	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	28	3½	3	3½	+ ¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P 3s pf	6	13½	13	13½	+ ⅞
18¼	13½	Am & F P 5½ pf	12	18	17½	18	+1⅛
12⅜	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	6	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+ ⅜
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	14	13½	13½	Dec 28
5⅞	3	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
36	12	Am Hide&L pf (¾k)	4	30	29¾	30	Dec 28
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	6	45½	45½	45½	Dec 28
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	1	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅛	Am Ice pf	4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	Dec 28
8¾	4⅛	Am International	9	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
29⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	29	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	8	74	73	74	+3
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	2	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
8¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	6	39½	38½	39½	+1¾
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
7½	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	29	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L 3$ pf (3k)	16	39	38¾	39	+1⅛
41½	16½	Am P&L $5 pf(2¼k)	8	35	31⅝	35	+1¾
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	106	18¼	17⅞	18	+ ¼
24½	13½	Am Roll Mill	45	22¼	21	21⅞	+1⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	72⅛	70¾	71½	+1
20⅞	12	Am Saf Razor (1.80)	11	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
23¾	7⅛	Am Seating (1½e)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
58⅝	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2½e)	25	52⅜	51½	52	+ ⅝
140	105	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	134	130	134	+4⅞
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	59	59	59	Dec 28
39¼	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	45	40¼	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅞
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅜
19	12	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
31	19½	Am Sugar Ref	4	20⅜	20	20¼	+1¼
117¼	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	90	87⅞	87⅞	— ⅛
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	3	18	18	18	Dec 28
150	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	148	146¼	148	+2
88½	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	84⅝	84	84	— ⅛
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	4	88	87	88	+1¼
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	148	148	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
37	13½	Am Water Wks	37	13½	12¾	13½	+ ⅝
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	78½	78½	78½	+1
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	3	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
45	23¾	Am Woolen pf	2	37	37	37	+ ½
9¾	4⅜	Am Zinc Le$	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf		33	33	33	Dec 28
42¼	21	Anaconda (1¼e)	133	36⅜	34⅞	35	+ ⅜
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	5	53½	52¾	52¾	Dec 28
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼a)	3	15	14½	15	+1
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Dec 28
31¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¾
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101	101	101	Dec 28
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	23	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	42	42	42	+1½
94¼	60	Armour Ill pf	2	57	57	57	Nov 7
57½	24¼	Armstrng Cork (2½e)	15	59⅝	57½	58⅝	+2½
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	5	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅞
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	6	8½	7½	7½	+ ¼
2	⅝	Asso Dry Goods	17	10¼	9¼	10	+ ⅛
75	42	Assd Dry Gds pf	1	69½	69	69½	+1¼
73¼	48	Assd Inv Trust (3)	1	49	48	49	Dec 28
39½	7	Associates Inv (3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Dec 28
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	67	41½	40½	41¼	+1⅜
72	40	Atch T & SFpf(3½e)	*6	66½	64¼	66	+1½
29⅞	14	Atlantic Coast Line	28	29½	29¼	29¼	
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	10	10	10	Dec 28
27⅜	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	13	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (1½e)	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	43½	43½	43½	
68	36	Atlas Powder (2¼e)	4	66½	66	66½	+1
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Dec 27
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	8	3¼	3	3¼	Dec 28
58⅜	9	Aust Nicholas	4	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Aviation Corp(.18½e)	175	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
		B					
16½	5	Bald Loco (e)	165	17¼	16½	17¼	+ ¾
11	4	Balt & Ohio	83	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	20	9¾	9	9¼	+ ⅛
36	23¾	Bangor & Ar (2½s)	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	20½	19⅜	20½	+ ⅜
14	5	Barker Bros	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	23	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	+ ¼
71	9	Barnk Clear (¾a)	10	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	9	18	17	18	+1
102	90½	Bea Cream of ww(5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 24
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (¾e)	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
13	75¼	Belg N R of (3.30e)	*	71¼	71¼	71¼	Nov 4
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	337	30½	29½	30¼	+1⅛
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	1	19½	19½	19½	— ¼
56	26⅞	Best & Co (2.32½e)	5	54½	53¼	54½	+1½
78	39¾	Beth Steel	113	78¾	78	78⅝	+ ⅝
18½	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	5	17	17¾	18	
114⅝	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	113	112½	113	+ ½
29¾	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	4	25	23¾	25	+2
9⅜	6¾	Black & Decker(1⅝e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	10½	Blaw-Knox	15	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
15½	10	Boeing Airplane	271	15⅞	13⅜	15⅝	+2¾
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (1½e)	7	28½	27¾	28½	+1¼
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	12¾	12¾	Dec 28
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	22	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
36⅞	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	25	32¼	31	32¼	+1⅛
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
28	14	Bower Roll B (1½e)	2	25¾	25	25	Dec 28
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
15⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	60	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
17⅞	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	42	31¼	30½	31	+1¼
40¼	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec 22
42¾	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	42½	42½	42½	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
12	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14⅜	8⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	22	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
46½	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	40	39½	40	+1
23⅜	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	15	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅜
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	5	30½	30	30	Dec 28
14½	5½	Brunswick-Bal (1e)	10	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
13⅛	5⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	12	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
7¼	3¼	Budd Mfg	72	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
5¾	3	Budd Wheel	16	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅜
26⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	15	27¼	26	27¼	+1⅜
39	18½	Bulova Watch (2)	12	34	32	33	+1⅜
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	10	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+ ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Add Mach(1½e)	28	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	32	9	8½	8⅞	+ ⅜
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	10	12½	12	12½	+ ⅝
22	13	Byron Jackson(1¼e)	6	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅞
		C					
24½	15½	Calif Packing	19	16½	16	16¼	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	48½	48½	48½	Dec 16
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec (¼e)	16	8¼	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	15	17½	16½	17½	+1⅝
21½	12⅜	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	57	19	18¼	19	+1
8⅝	5	Canadian Pacific	75	6½	5⅝	6½	+ ⅞
42	21	Cannon Mills (1¼e)	1	31½	31½	31½	Dec 28
7	3¼	Capital Ad A	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
22½	12⅜	Carpenter Steel (.40)	4	18	17⅝	18	Dec 28
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5a)	7	91½	90¾	90¾	+2¼
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (3)	7	45⅞	44½	45⅞	+1¾
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	2	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Dec 27
36⅝	9	Celanese Corp	27	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅝
98	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 28
19½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	34	18⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
28	18⅝	Cent Aguirre (1⅛)	11	21	20½	20⅝	Dec 28
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	16	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
14	6½	Cent Il El & P	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
9¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Dec 28
59¼	28¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	15	48⅛	46⅝	48⅛	+2¼
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	16	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
33¼	18	Champ Pap & P	8	31	30¼	30¾	Dec 28
12¾	6	Checker Cab	4	10	10	10	+1¾
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2a)	56	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅞
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜	Dec 27
48½	30	Ches Corp (4.70e)	7	21¾	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	14	⅝	¼	¼	Dec 28
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Chi & N West	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
⅝	2	Chi & N West pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Great West	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 28
5¼	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	4	12	11½	12	+1⅛
1	⅛	Chi M St P & P	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅝	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
19	8⅝	Chi Pneu Tool	13	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅝
39¾	23	Chi Pn T pr pf (3)	4	36	36	36	Dec 23
47	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (3½)	1	47	47	47	Dec 22
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec 28
2⅝	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (1)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	Dec 28
19¼	12	Chiez Cot Oil (¾e)	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
13½	3¼	Childs Co	22	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds In Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	86	63½	62¾	63⅜	+ ¾
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	2	4½	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (⅝e)	4	22¼	21½	22¼	Dec 28
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	2	27	27	27	Dec 28
60¼	32½	Climax Moly (1.20e)	28	56	57¾	59	+2¼
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	73	25	24	25	+1
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	6	131½	131	131½	+ ½
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	— ¼
17	7½	Colgate-Palm (⅛a)	15	14¾	14⅜	14¾	+ ⅜
104¼	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	
39¾	13½	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	21	35½	34	35½	+2
23½	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	19	21¾	20½	21¾	+1⅝
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ½
9¼	5½	Col Gas & El	370	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	72½	72½	72½	+2½
19	9	Col Pict vte (2½%f)	8	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
35⅜	25½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	9	25¾	25½	25¾	Dec 28
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	91	91	91	
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	19	57⅛	56¾	56¾	+ ¾
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	107¾	107¾	107¾	Dec 28
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	22	60	59½	60	+1
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	2	108⅝	108¾	108⅝	Dec 21
12¼	6⅞	Comi Solvents	109	10⅜	10¼	10½	+ ⅜
2¼	1	Com'with & South	178	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
55¾	25	Com & South pf (3)	18	46¼	45	46¼	+1⅞
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	77	27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec 28
29	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	32	29½	29	29½	+ ½
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	+1
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	70	26½	24¾	25	+1⅜
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	124	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅞
88⅞		Cons Edison pf (5)	*7	102	101⅞	102	+1
12¼	4½	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	Dec 28
7⅜	2⅞	Con Film In pf (1k)	7	10½	9¾	10½	+ ⅝
187	121½	Cons Laundries	2	6¼	6	6	Dec 28
24½	10½	Consol Oil (.80)	76	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Consol R R Cubs pf	1	3

Commerce and Finance

Forces Behind Upward Move Seen Carrying Business Still Higher

Business and Industry

Sears and Ward Reduce Midwinter Prices Materially

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. have instigated sales gains programs through mid-winter "flyer" catalogues covering January and February price reduction of from 5 to 20 per cent on special items and in a few cases of fashion merchandise cuts ran as high as 40 per cent.

Sears has liberalized its installment sales credit policy by granting time payments on "anything and everything" where the aggregate order reached $10 or more. Ward's has been featuring a $10 order installment minimum for the last two years, without limit on the type of merchandise.

Prices Below 1937

Compared with the midwinter flyer issued last year, Sears estimated prices as 6.15 per cent lower. By comparison with the fall and winter general catalogue, prices averaged 11.92 per cent lower. At Montgomery Ward & Co. official price estimates were not yet available.

Reduction in prices on Sears' All-State Companion 4 and 4-ply tires averaged around 14 per cent under the Fall and Winter catalogue for the more active sizes. Price cuts on Montgomery Ward Riverside Standards were nearly as severe, but left prices from 10 to 20 cents per casing higher on some sizes.

Both companies cut the prices about 10 per cent, while the reductions on second-grade tire lines worked out at about 8 per cent. Sears maintained its controversial 12 to 24 months' guarantee and Ward the warranty of satisfactory service without mention of road-hazards.

Five models of Sears Coldspot refrigerators were cut, the sale price bringing a 6.25-cubic-foot model down from $91.50 to $84.50. The reduction on the higher-priced models ranged from $17.95 to $24. Ward offered one electric refrigerator—a 6.25-cubic-foot model—at $84.95.

Both houses slashed prices on cottons and other textiles. Percentages varied in some cases, and on others the reductions left sale prices the same with each house. Both quoted 64x60 prints at 8½ cents and cotton flannels at 10 cents a yard. On the other hand, Ward cut 80-square prints from 12½ to 11 cents and Sears from 13 to 10 cents a yard.

Sheetings Prices Cut

In keenly competitive sheetings prices came down a few cents a yard on some grades. Typical Sears reductions included 76x70 63-inch sheetings at 25 cents a yard, compared to 28 cents in the big catalogue, and Launderite 70x62 count 81-99-inch finished sheets at 64 cents, off 8 cents from the big catalogue.

Both houses featured price reductions in linoleums and other floor coverings, with Ward apparently holding the edge of sale prices. The Ward flier emphasized, among other items, a 6-foot-wide "genuine inlaid linoleum" with burlap back in four patterns at 59 cents a running foot. This compared with 77 cents in the big catalogue.

Prices of Railroad Stocks Regarded As Overly Depressed

Rail stocks as a group appear overly depressed considering the prospects for substantial gains in rail traffic next year and the probability of some Government aid for the carriers, says the United Business Service, Boston.

The average price of rail issues today is considerably lower in relation of the degree of business improvement indicated for 1939 than the average price of industrials. Both car loadings and industrial production are at about the same level as they were at this time in 1935. The average price of industrial stocks is several points above the late 1935 level, yet the rail average is 20 per cent lower than in 1935.

What the railroads need most is more traffic. Congress may pass emergency measures to help them over their financial troubles, but the thing that promises to lift earnings next year is heavier durable goods tonnage. The railroads have come to depend heavily on this type of freight since truck lines have cut deeply into available tonnage of lighter freight. Moreover, rate increases granted recently by the ICC have included many heavy items.

Durable goods production in 1939 is expected to show a 25 to 30 per cent gain over this year. This is about the same gain that was recorded in 1936 as compared with 1935. Gross railroad revenue in 1936 exceeded that in 1935 by 17 per cent, and rail stocks advanced nearly 50 per cent. During the same period industrial stocks rose about 30 per cent. To be sure, labor costs and taxes have mounted since 1936, but this has been about offset by rate increases, lower material costs, and operating efficiencies.

Starting from a more deflated level in relation to prospective traffic than in 1935-1936, rail stocks should on the face of it show an equally sharp if not a sharper percentage gain than they did in 1936.

Pennsylvania R. R. Reports $3,002,156 Gain in Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad reported a $3,002,156 increase in net railway operating income for November. Gross revenues of $32,707,668 for the month produced a net railway operating income of $6,681,216 for November, 1938, compared with $32,552,166 gross revenues and a $3,679,060 net income for November a year ago.

Increased revenues from freigh and mail and decreased expenses in maintenance of ways, structures, and equipment and transportation resulted in a $3,178,564 increase in the company's net revenue from railway operations for the month.

Utility Trustee

International News Photo

Mrs. Kenneth Norton

The first woman ever to be elected Trustee of a $1,000,000,000 utility company, the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. For the last year and a half, she has served on the Board of the Westchester Lighting Company, a subsidiary.

Auto Makers Seen Coming Into Steel Market in January

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron Age said in its weekly summary that automobile companies "probably will come into the market again for large tonnages" in the latter part of January.

Ingot production this week, the magazine reported, will not exceed 40 per cent of the industry's capacity because of year-end cautiousness in steel buying and holiday shutdowns. It predicted, however, a rebound to about 50 per cent for next week.

"If automobile production during the winter months comes up to expectations," said Iron Age, "the needs of this industry, together with larger rollings of steel for construction, the railroads, the can manufacturing industry and the increasingly important group of miscellaneous consumers, should be sufficient to support ingot production to 60 per cent or higher during a considerable part of the first quarter.

"The steel industry is keenly interested in the proposals for railroad rehabilitation made by the special committee of railroad managements and labor, which if carried out constructively would mean much to both steel mills and equipment builders.

"With large-scale railroad buying, the outlook for 1939 would be materially improved, as other major consuming channels, including automobiles, construction and can manufacture, promise to take substantially larger tonnages than in 1938.

"Scrap prices are unchanged, but the market has probably been strengthened by large purchases for export."

Building Awards In 1938 14.5 P. C. Above 1937 Total

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards in 1938 totaled $2,791,931,000, an increase of 14.5 per cent over the 1937 figure, the "Engineering News-Record" reported.

Public construction, it was noted, amounted to $1,991,175,000, a gain of 51 per cent over the previous year. Private awards accounted for $800,756,000, a drop of 28 per cent under the 1937 total.

For the latest week, shortened by the Christmas holidays, awards totaled $59,510,000 compared with $86,597,000 the previous week and $44,989,000 in the comparable week last year.

The week's aawrds were classified as follows:

	Latest Week	1937 Week
Private	$11,944,000	$19,694,000
State, municipal	44,007,000	21,936,000
Federal	3,559,000	3,389,000

Bank Clearings Drop 3.3 P. C. Below 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Christmas holiday on Monday took a chunk out of bank clearings in 22 leading cities during the week ended Dec. 28, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total of $4,825,272,000 in the short week was 3.3 per cent below $4,992,024,000 in the comparable week last year, also a short period, and was $2,427,555,000 below clearings in the previous week.

Turnover at New York of $2,988,037,000 dropped 3 per cent from $3,081,251,000 a year ago. Volume at outside centers amounted to $1,937,235,000, a decline of 3.8 per cent from $1,910,791,000 in the 1937 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago were shown by Louisville, up 17.7 per cent; Detroit 3.8; Philadelphia 2.8 and Atlanta and Portland, Ore., each 2.3.

Chicago clearings of $24,700,000 represented a drop of 8.6 per cent from $289,500 in 1937.

Other outstanding declines were noted in Cleveland 15.8, Buffalo 13.2, San Francisco 10 and Pittsburgh 9.3 per cent.

Retail Advertising Gains

CHICAGO—Retail display advertising in 80 major markets for the week ended Dec. 17 continued its trend toward improvement when it came within 1.6 per cent of equaling the record for the like 1937 week, the smallest percentage loss shown since April 2, and the third smallest loss for any weekly period of this year, according to Advertising Age. A total of 30,825,845 lines was reported for the week against 31,135,241 lines for the compared 1937 week.

FDIC Investigates Deposit Insurance Up to $10,000 Sum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The amount of insured deposits would be increased by $3,000,000,000 from the present $21,700,000,000 if deposit accounts in insured banks were insured up to $10,000, instead of the present $5,000 limit, as proposed in a bill introduced in the last session of Congress by Representative Henry Steagall, Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation announced.

The FDIC thought it advisable to determine what the effect of increased insurance coverage would be even though the Steagall bill never got out of the committee at the last session. The information just made public was furnished by 13,705 insured commercial banks in connection with a call sent out by the FDIC on Sept. 21.

Consider $25,000

Included in the data was a consideration of the effect of an increase of insurance coverage to $25,000. The report showed that such an increase would raise the amount of insured deposits by $7,000,000,000. A $10,000 provision would have insured 51 per cent of the $48,200,000,000 of deposits reported by the banks, while a $25,000 provision would have insured 59 per cent. These figures may be compared with insurance of 45 per cent under the present law.

Of the 61,392,000 accounts, there were 429,000 with balances of more than $10,000 each and only 174,000 with balances of more than $25,000 each. As a consequence, a mximum coverage of $10,000 would have provided full insurance protection to 99.3 per cent of the accounts while a maximum of $25,000 would have provided full protection of 99.7 per cent. Under existing law 98.4 per cent of the accounts are estimated to be fully protected by insurance.

The number of banks whose deposits were insured 100 per cent would have increased to 2,078 with a $10,000 limitation and to 6,001 with a $25,000 limitation. These banks held deposits of $397,000,000 and $2,068,000,000, respectively.

With the present $5,000 limitation, all deposits in 456 banks, amounting to $51,000,000, were fully protected. Under a $10,000 provision deposits would have been insured 80 per cent or more in 11,580 banks, compared with 12,790 banks under a $25,000 provision and 9,566 banks under the $5,000 provision.

Increase in coverage to $10,000 or to $25,000 would have increased substantially the insurance protection of the public. The coverage on demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations, which was 38 per cent under the $5,000 limit, would have been 46 per cent under a $10,000 limit and 55 per cent under a $25,000 limit.

Insurance coverage on their savings and time deposits, which was 84 per cent, would have been 90 per cent and 94 per cent, respectively. The corresponding figures for interbank deposits are 5 per cent, 10 per cent and 20 per cent.

Other Types Included

Insurance coverage of other types of deposits would have increased considerably under either a $10,000 or a $25,000 provision. A large part of these deposits are protected, in addition to insurance, by pledge of collateral or preferment.

With the $10,000 maximum, as with the $5,000 maximum, about half of the insured deposits would have been in the 480 banks with deposits of more than $10,000,000 each. These banks would have held somewhat more than half of all insured deposits under the $25,000 limitation.

Retail Food Costs In Steady Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor Department statisticians reported a steady decline in retail food costs which began in January continued through Nov. 15 with a decrease of 7.3 per cent for the period.

Their report said retail costs of all food averaged an 0.4 per cent drop from Oct. 18 to Nov. 15 of this year, the sharpest decline being 1.8 per cent in meat costs.

The department said the November index for all foods was 77.8 per cent of the 1923-25 average, 7.0 per cent lower than a year ago and 27.1 per cent below November, 1929.

Advertising Shows Best Gain for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The "Printers' Ink" index of newspaper advertising lineage for November, made public today, showed an advance of 8.3 per cent over October, the largest gain of any month this year.

The index, which is adjusted for the normal seasonal trend, showed a decline, however, of 5.2 per cent from the November, 1937, total. In October the year-to-year decline was 15.8 per cent.

World Commodity Price Index at 30-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—The world price of 40 basic commodities, measured in terms of gold with 1910-14 as 100, stood at a 30-year low for the week ended Dec. 17, the General Motors Corp.-Cornell University composite index showed. This was the same figure as the preliminary figure for the week ended Dec. 10.

The index numbers follow:

	World in gold	United States in gold	United States in currency
1937			
April (high)	78	83	141
Dec. (low)	70	67	113.
1938			
Nov.	80.8	82.8	106.2
Weeks ended:			
Nov. 19	80.7	82.9	106.5
Dec. 3	80.5	83.1	106.9
Dec. 10	80.5a	82.6	106.0
Dec. 17	80.4b	82.6	105.9

a—Preliminary. b—Revised.

Japan Draws Up the Largest Ordinary Budget in History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has drawn up the largest ordinary budget in its history for the fiscal year 1939-1940, which runs from April until April. The appropriations and revenues are balanced at 3,694,000,000 yen (a little over 1,000,000,000 dollars at current rates of exchange). Of this amount 350,000,000 yen will be allotted to the extraordinary war budget, the size of which has not yet been determined. So the expenditure under the ordinary budget will be 3,344,000,000 yen, which still represents an expansion of 477,000,000 yen when compared with the original budget for the present fiscal year, which was set at 2,867,000,000 yen.

The new budget shows a tendency to economize, where possible, on routine expenditures and appropriations for the Army and Navy have been reduced by 97,000,000 yen. This is a mere bookkeeping transaction, however, because the greatest part of the needs of the fighting services is taken care of in the extraordinary budget which is still to come.

New Outlays Exceed Economies

Appropriations are swelled by new outlays, for purposes of national defense, public welfare, needs of Japan's continental policy and trade promotion. These new outlays overbalance the economies.

The new items include substantial appropriations for air defense and for the establishment of an institute of civilian aviation, for the horse improvement plan of the Ministry of Agriculture (Japan's supply of horses has been seriously depleted by requisitions for military needs), for the promotion of emigration to Manchoukuo, for the stimulation of the lagging export trade and for river, harbor and highway improvements. The case for some of these internal public works is especially strong because of the series of natural disasters during the last year, of which the flood in Kobe was the most striking.

As has been the case ever since the occupation of Manchuria in 1931, the Japanese budget is balanced only with the aid of a new issue of Government bonds, estimated at 809,000,000 yen. This is a very minor item, compared with the prospective borrowing for the extraordinary war budget, which is expected to exceed five billion yen.

Float Bonds for War Needs

The war budget for the current fiscal year amounted to 4,850,000,000 yen, all of which, except for new taxes totaling 400,000,000 yen, was to be covered by bond flotations. Apart from 350,000,000 yen which will be transferred from the revenue of the ordinary budget next year's war budget will also be met by the simple expedient of borrowing.

The rise in the Japanese national debt which was precipitated by the occupation of Manchuria and by the extra military and administrative expenses which this involved has been tremendously accelerated by the war in China. The sum of this debt in 1931 was 5,955,816,760 yen. It passed the mark of ten billion yen, regarded by conservative financiers as a danger point, in 1936. By the end of 1938 the debt amounted to 16,207,943,000 yen and in all probability it will exceed twenty billions before the end of the fiscal year 1939-1940.

Despite this huge present and prospective increase in government borrowing, Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda, in recent speeches, has expressed confidence that serious inflation can be warded off, if the people practice economy and absorb the government bonds as fast as they are issued.

Circulating Notes Expand

Addressing a meeting of the Bankers' Association in Osaka, Japan's business capital, Mr. Ikeda admitted that the quantity of banknotes in circulation has increased considerably since the beginning of the war. (The figure for May 29, 1937, was 1,501,782,000 yen. The figure as of December 6, 1938, was 2,182,705,000 yen). This he attributed to the demand for increased payment reserves from the Bank of Korea and the Bank of Formosa and to the circulation of the yen in North and Central China. There is now an effort to replace these floating yen in China by instituting military scrip as a medium of payment in Central China and pushing the new Federal Reserve currency in North China.

Japan is now extremely reticent as to gold statistics; but Mr. Ikeda revealed the fact that 860,000,000 yen worth of gold was shipped abroad in 1937. Shipments during 1938 he described as considerably smaller. He also made the interesting admission that plans for the promotion of gold production in Japan, Korea and Manchoukuo has been less successful than had been hoped.

Mr. Ikeda declared that Japan must fall back on China and Manchoukuo, to a great extent, for its supply of raw materials and expressed the hope that Manchoukuo would increase its productivity and that China's industries would be rehabilitated. The success of both these projects, he stated, would depend upon Japan's ability to furnish the necessary funds.

TOKYO (AP)—The Finance Ministry has announced that Japan had a favorable trade balance this year for the first time since 1932.

Exports exceeded imports by 13,000,000 yen (about $3,500,000), the announcement said.

The report was superficially cheering to Japan, but the actual favorable balance was obtained through a radical reduction of imports instead of increased exports.

Records showed imports were down 1,136,000,000 yen (about $306,720,000) and exports were down 502,000,000 yen (about $135,540,000).

Value of Canada's International Trade In Securities Rises

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—The value of Canada's international trade in securities during October showed an increase over September of almost 35 per cent, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported. Sales to all countries at $36,717,482 snowed an increase of more than $5,500,000 and purchases from all countries at $36,960,847 were nearly $13,500,000 higher than in September.

A substantial part of the increase in purchases resulted from exceptionally large Canadian purchases of United States common and preferred stocks—the heaviest since October, 1937, the report said. As a result, total purchases of securities exceeded total sales by about $250,000 compared with net sales of almost $7,700,000 in September.

The volume of security transactions between Canada and the United Kingdom showed an increase over September of more than 75 per cent. Canada sold that country $6,581,350 worth of securities compared with $3,794,997 in September and purchased $5,827,109 worth against $3,272,801. The increased trade was confined chiefly to Canadian bonds and stocks.

Canada's sales of securities to all countries in October compared with October, 1937, showed an increase but purchases were lower. Sales totalled $36,717,482 compared with $35,949,719, while purchases dropped to $36,960,847 from $41,266,164.

More U. S. Bonds In Reserve Banks

WASHINGTON (AP) — Member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 101 leading cities increased their holdings of Government bonds in the week ended December 21.

The Reserve Board's report of condition of weekly reporting banks showed increases of $253,000,000 in holdings of U. S. Government direct obligations and of $107,000,000 in Government deposits.

There was also a decrease of $465,000,000 in reserve balances with Federal Reserve Banks. These changes reflected the banks' purchases of new securities issued by the Treasury on December 15.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Net Off

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reports for the 12 months ended November 30, 1938, total consolidated income of $8,365,088 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, interest, and dividends. This represents a decrease of $2,799,608 compared with the like period for 1937. After all charges the net income available for dividends (exclusive of intercompany profits) amounts to $470,277. This is equal to $1.91 per share of cumulative 4½ per cent prior preference stock.

Crude Oil Demand Expected to Drop During Next Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines estimated that a daily average supply of 3,270,600 barrels of domestic crude oil would be needed to meet the market demand in January, 1939.

This was 35,200 barrels less than the estimated daily demand for December and three per cent below the actual demand in January, 1938.

The bureau said that higher runs than had been anticipated for the last quarter of 1938 would result in a larger refined inventory at the end of the year than had been expected, and that probably would be found desirable by oil operators to curtail operations the first three months of 1939.

January market demands for domestic motor fuel was estimated at 36,230,000 barrels by the bureau. This was three per cent above actual demand for January, 1938. Some economists, the bureau said, predicted gains as high as six per cent in gasoline demand for the month, based largely on business recovery.

"However," the bureau said, "the October and November figures, the latest available, do not indicate such material gains."

California Utility Bonds Are Offered

NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of $13,556,000 bonds of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has been publicly offered by a syndicate headed by the Chase National Bank.

The securities were described as 4 per cent Colorado River Water Works [illegible] ng bonds, maturing 1946 to 1[illegible] and offered at prices to yield from 2.50 per cent to 3.55 per cent, according to maturity.

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Investment Counsel
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
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Business Rise Is Found Supported By Strong Forces

There has been a sharp rebound in business activity since midsummer, says the First National Bank of Boston in its New England letter.

"The pace has been so rapid that perhaps the recent slowing down has been a natural and healthy development. Barring unforeseen events such as a crisis abroad, however, only a temporary setback is to be expected as the forces behind the upward movement are strong enough to carry business forward to still higher levels.

Sentiment Better

"The outstanding development of the past year was the improvement in sentiment. This was reflected by the upswing in business activity, more satisfactory industrial relations, broader buying policies and a rising stock market. Serious international developments cast a temporary cloud over sentiment but this was lifted when war was averted. The election returns in the fall indicated a drift toward more conservative tendencies on the part of the electorate and this has provided the bais for a more cheerful outlook.

"Business activity is too dependent on government spending to be on a sound basis. Not until private enterprise goes forward on its own power can there be any assurance of sustained operations. We have now had nine consecutive years in which industrial activity has averaged below normal. This is the longest stretch of subnormal business in history.

Big U. S. Deficit

"During this period we have accumulated a deficit of about $25,000,000,000 and yet there are still more than 9,000,000 persons out of work and more than 20,000,000 on relief rolls. The key to our trouble appears to lie in the lack of confidence in the long-range outlook. This is reflected by the low volume of new capital issues which are running at only one fifth of the pre-depression years.

"It is encouraging to note that 18 industries established since 1900 now furnish work for about one fourth of those gainfully employed. We have not come to the end of our economic development for human wants are still far from satisfied. The bases exist for many new products and processes that await only venturesome capital. In order to embark upon such undertakings there must be prospects for a reasonable return on money invested."

Power Production Sets New Record

By the Associated Press

New York

A record-breaking amount of electric energy was pumped through the nation's industrial, commercial and residential power outlets during the week ended December 24, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The total of 2,362,947,000 kilowatt-hours rose 1.3 per cent from 2,332,978,000 in the preceding week and was 13.3 per cent above 2,085,186,000 in the comparable 1937 week. The 1937 week included the Christmas holiday.

Owing to delays in transmission of data to the Institute the percentage gains in production of the major geographic regions were omitted from the report.

Service Organization Of Associated Gas To Cease First of Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The Utilities Service Organization through which Howard Colwell Hopson began his building of the Associated Gas & Electric System 16 years ago will cease working for the big holding company New Year's eve.

John I. Mange, President of Associated Gas, announced that the personnel of the organization, which for years has done financial, accounting, statistical and corporate work for companies in the Associated System, would be absorbed by the Utility Management Corporation, which supplies management services to Associated Gas subsidiaries.

"The Utility Management Corporation," said Mr. Mange, "is entirely owned by the operating companies in the Associated System and renders services on a non-profit basis."

The soon-to-be-abandoned service organization was established in 1915 by Mr. Hopson who had just resigned as head of the Division of Capitalization of the New York Public Service Commission. In 1922, with Mr. Mange, Mr. Hopson acquired control of the Associated Gas & Electric Company, serving 44,000 customers. Today it serves 1,762,000. His service organization continued under his management.

Mr. Hopson retired as the system's Vice-President and Treasurer in 1935, although he retained his interests.

Say Government To Ask $900,000,000 For Farm Program

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP) — Farm-state Senators predicted today the Administration would seek about $900,000,000 for next year's agricultural program, with part of the outlay coming from new processing taxes.

New deal farm authorities were said by reliable informants to be considering the appropriation of $500,000,000 from regular Treasury funds and the imposition of processing levies to raise an additional $350,000,000 to $400,000,000.

These taxes probably would be placed on the processing of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice.

About $750,000,000 was appropriated for farm benefits in the last session, but only about $50,000,000 of sugar payments was provided from processing taxes.

Senator Capper (R.-Kansas) said today he would work for a new program guaranteeing farmers the cost of production plus a reasonable profit on that portion of their crops sold domestically. Any surpluses would be sold abroad for whatever they would bring.

He said much of the Republican election gains in the Midwest were traceable to dissatisfaction with the farm program. Many farmers complained that the present program is complex and confusing, he said.

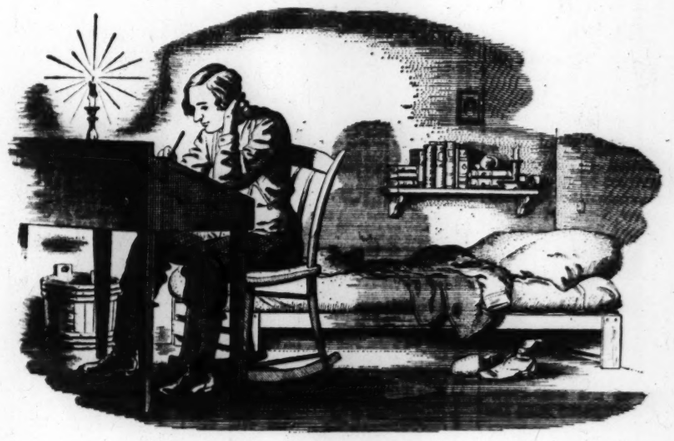
Senator Capper said he would oppose "the spending of billions of dollars upon big reclamation projects which bring millions of acres into competition with farmers now struggling to make a living."

From Senator Burton Wheeler (D.-Mont.) came a statement that farmers should be free to "exercise their own judgment" about crops.

Opposing "dictation from Washington," Senator Wheeler said he wanted a farm program "that would give the farmers the benefit of the home market and allow the sale of the balance on the world market at world prices."

Structural Steel Bookings

NEW YORK—New orders booked by the structural steel industry during November, according to reports received by the American Institute of Steel Construction, were the largest for any month since July, 1937, prior to the depression. During November the industry booked 150,988 tons whereas for the 11 months of 1938 the industry booked a total of 1,075,171, which approximated the total booked during the 12 months of 1935.



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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Cotton Sales Abroad Decrease 41 P. C. From 1937

WASHINGTON (AP) — Foreign trade experts of the Agriculture Department reported that this season's foreign purchases of American cotton—long this nation's No. 1 farm export commodity—were the smallest in 20 years and 41 per cent less than a year ago.

Not since 1918, when the World War reduced Europe's consumption of cotton, have exports been as low.

Since the season began on August 1, foreign sales totaled 1,821,000 bales compared with 3,077,000 for the corresponding period last season. Unless there is a substantial increase during the next few months —which the trade experts do not expect—exports for the season ending next August may not exceed 4,200,000 bales, compared with normal exports of about 6,750,000 bales.

Surplus Is Acute

Department officials said this decrease was complicating an already acute cotton surplus situation. More than 11,000,000 bales of cotton for which there is no immediate market have been put up by growers as collateral for Government loans.

Officials said that although producers had reduced their production from about 19,000,000 bales last year to an already record supply. They estimated that by August the surplus might reach the 15,000,000-bale mark.

The question of what is to be done with this cotton, particularly that portion of the surplus under Government loan, is expected to get the attention of the new Congress.

Foreign trade officials attributed the loss of foreign markets to a combination of economic and political factors. They said that Germany and Italy, once large buyers of American cotton, were turning to substitutes in their attempts to achieve self-sufficiency.

Some other countries, they said, had restricted purchases because American cotton was priced above competing cotton in foreign markets and because they lacked foreign exchange to finance purchases. American cotton was quoted above foreign cotton, they said, because the government loan had bolstered the domestic price.

May Cut Rates

Officials said it was possible Secretary Wallace would recommend that Congress permit the Agriculture Department to establish lower loan rates in the future so that prices would not be maintained at artificial levels. They added, however, that if he made such a recommendation he would insist that Government benefit payments for compliance with Federal farm programs be increased to compensate growers for the loan reduction.

On the other hand, officials said they did not believe reduced prices would greatly increase cotton exports. Such policies as those being pursued by Germany, Italy and Japan, and the shortage in foreign exchange, were more important trade barriers than the factor of price, they asserted.

Financial Briefs

A booklet entitled "The Dow Theory in Relation to Regulated Markets" and written by S. J. Shepard, has been published by Shepard Surveys, Inc., New York, of which Mr. Shepard is head. The new booklet answers, in a revealing analysis of the forecasting value of the Dow Theory, the question of the effects of the SEC and its regulated markets upon the functioning of the Theory. Among its features are a chart showing all the important turning points of the market since 1935 and a table depicting the relative velocity of the SEC-regulated markets as compared with the pre-SEC markets.

An average ton of freight is now transported 98 miles for the price of $1, compared with 78 miles in 1921, the Association of American Railroads reports.

A book titled "Sugar Economics, Statistics, and Documents," and covering all phases of the cane and beet sugar industry, has just been published by the United States Cane Sugar Refiners Association. Virtually every important government report on sugar, including laws, regulations, and administrative interpretations, is included in the book. It contains 84 statistical tables covering price and production fluctuations since 1920, with explanatory comments.

N. E. Public Utilities

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec	21	23
Do 6% pf	110	
Do 7% pf	130	
Brock G & L	4	5¼
Central Me Pwr 6% pf	78	80
Do 7% pf	86	90
Cent Vt Pub Serv 6% pf	99	103
Conn Power	44½	47½
East Util Assoc	22½	24½
Do convert	2¾	3¼
Fall River G Wks	11	14
Fitchburg G & El	41	45
Green Mt Powr pf	80	84
Hartford Elec	61	64
Haverhill Elec	32½	35½
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Wat Pow	15	18
Lawrence G & L	41	44
Lowell Elec	43¼	47½
Lynn Gas & Elec		82
Mass Powr & Lt pf	19	21
Mass Util Assoc pf	27½	30
N E G & El 5½% pf	10	13
N E Powr Assoc	10½	13½
Do 6% pf	82½	85½
N. H Pub Serv	1¼	2¼
Do 7% pr in	32	36
Do 6% pr in	30	33
Do 7% pf	8½	10½
Do 6% pf	8	10
Nor Bos. Lt Prop pf	70	84
Providence Gas	6¾	8¾
Pub Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	103	—
Do $5 pf	99	—
R. I Pub. Serv pf	30½	33½
Rockland Lt & Pow	9½	12
Springfield Gas	9½	11½
Twin States G. & E. pr pf	104	—
West. Mass Cos.	28½	31½

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

March (new)	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
	12.95	13.15	12.95	13.15	+.30
Sept (new)	13.65	13.82	13.65	13.80	+.26

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.87. Tin steady; spot and forward 46.70. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.35-50; East St. Louis 4.10. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-40 June	105.4	105.4	105.4
1	3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.28	106.28	106.28
8	3¼s '46-44	109.31	109.30	109.31
6	4s '54-44	114.17	114.16	114.16
1	2½s '45	106.9	106.9	106.9
5	3⅜s '58-46	113.16	113.14	113.14
2	3s '48-46	108.20	108.20	108.20
4	3⅛s '49-46	109.12	109.9	109.9
11	2s '47	102.7	102.7	102.7
50	2¾s '51-48	105.21	105.21	105.21
100	2½s '48	105.7	105.7	105.7
19	2½s '52-49	102.20	102.19	102.20
6	2½s '52-50	102.23	102.22	102.22
8	2¾s '54-51	104.5	104.5	104.5
5	3s '55-51	107.5	107.3	107.5
7	2⅞s '60-55	104.21	104.16	104.16
50	2¾s '59-56	103.15	103.15	103.15
37	2¾s '65-60	102.23	102.20	102.20
6	2¾s '63-58	102.29	102.28	102.28

Federal Farm Mortgage

7	3s '47-52	106.3	106.3	106.3
5	3¼s '64-44	107.8	107.8	107.8

Home Owners Loan

7	2¾s '49-39	102.11	102.11	102.11
5	2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.12	104.12
9	3s '52-44	106.27	106.26	106.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
7	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	35½	35½	35½
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
9	Am & For P 5s '2030	52½	51	52½
4	Am Ice 5s '53	102	102	102
13	AmIAGCh cv 5½s '49	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
3	Am Int 5½s '49	102⅜	102	102⅜
14	Am T&T 3½s '43	111¾	111¾	111¾
8	Am T&T 3¼s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
10	Am T&T 3¼s '61	105⅝	105½	105⅝
1	Am WW & E6s '75	100½	100½	100½
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s50	106	105½	105½
4	Ang C Nitrate deb '67	25½	25½	25½
6	Arm Rel 4s '57	87¾	87¾	87¾
5	Arm Del 4s '55	97⅞	97½	97½
32	AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106¼	106½
6	AT&SF 4s '95 reg	103	103	103
1	AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
2	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
1	AT&SF 4s 1909-55	92½	92½	92½
5	AT&SF 4s '60	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
1	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	100½	100½	100½
2	Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	91	91	91
1	A C Line st 4s '52	84	84	84
5	A C Line 5s '45	78	78	78
2	Atl & Dan 1st4s48	34½	34½	34½
3	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	30½	30½	30½
2	Atl Refin 3s '53	104¾	104⅝	104¾
3	AuburnAutocv4¾s39	22	22	22
89	B&O rfg 6s '95	18½	18¼	18¼
10	GB&O rfg 6s '95 ct	18½	17⅝	18½
10	B&O 1st 5s '48	51	50	51
4	HB&O 1st 5s '49 ct	49¾	49¼	49¼
35	B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	18	18½
4	JB&O rfg 5s '95 ct	16½	16½	16½
47	B&O 5s '96 F	17¼	17	17
2	KB&O 5s '96 F ct	15½	15½	15½
53	B&O 5s 2000 D	17¼	16½	17¼
109	B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
1	MB&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
23	B&O 4s '48	51⅜	51	51
3	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	41	40⅝	40⅝
42	B&O 5s 'S W 50	31	1331	31
3	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117¾	117¾
10	Beth Ste 5s '60	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
8	Beth Stl 3¼s '66	101⅛	101	101⅛
53	Beth Stl 3½s '52	99⅛	98⅝	99
21	Boston & Me 5s '67	26	25	25⅜
5	Bost & Me 4¾s J-J61	24⅛	23½	24⅛
5	BostonAnte 5s '55	26½	26½	26½
8	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	73¼	72½	72½
1	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	94	94	94
2	Buf Niag El 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
21	Buf R&P 4½s '57	23½	22¼	23½
3	Can Nat 5s '69 July	114¼	114¼	114¼
2	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118	118	118
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116¼	116¼	116¼
7	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115¼	115¼	115¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	115	115
3	Can Nor 6½s '46	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	Can Pac 5s '44	112½	112½	112½
3	Can Pac 5s '54	97½	97½	97½
5	Can Pac 4½s '46	97⅝	97½	97⅝
11	Can Pac 4½s '60	90	89	90
8	Can Pac 4s perp	80	79½	80
6	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
3	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103	103	103
2	Cen New Eng 4s '61	30½	30½	30½
60	Cen Pac 5s '60	60	60	60
20	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¾	73¾	73¾
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	22	22	22
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	20¼	20¼	20¼
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	75	75	75
5	ChampP&F (28)4¾s'50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	C & Ohio cn 5s '39	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	96¼	96	96
1	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	96	96	96
6	Chi & Alton 3s '49	12	12	12
4	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95¾	95¾	95¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98	97⅞	97⅞
1	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103½	103½	103½
6	CB&Q 3½s '71 '49	97½	97⅜	97⅜
34	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	21½	21¼	21½
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	21	21	21
3	Chi & Erie 5s '82	80¼	80¼	80¼
17	Chi Gt West 4s '59	23¾	23½	23½
86	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11½	10⅞	11⅜
43	CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	3	3
10	CM&SP 4¾s '89G	26½	26	26½
14	CM&SP 4½s '89C	26¾	26	26
17	CM&SP 4½s '89E	26	25⅞	26
6	CM&SP gen 4½s '89	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
8	Chi&NW 6½s '36	18	17½	18
26	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	17	16½	17
6	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	15½	15	15½
30	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
24	Chi&NW 4½s 2000	9¾	9¾	9¾
22	Chi&NW 4s '87	9¾	9¾	9¾
30	Chi&NW 4s '87 st	15	15	15
14	Chi&NW 3½s '87	15	15	15
19	2¼s '52-A ct	7	7	7
12	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
25	CRI&P 4s '88	17½	17½	17⅝
17	CRI&P 4s '88 ct	16½	16½	16½
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	7¾	7½	7¾
2	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 reg	6½	6½	6½
6	CRIGP rfg 4s '34 ct	7	7	7
9	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	106½	107
3	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅜	105½	105⅜
2	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	76½	76½	76½
7	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107½	107½
15	CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
6	CCC&StL 4½s '77	59	59	59
6	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	75	75	75
12	Clev Elec 4½s '65	108	107½	107½
3	ClevUnTerm5½s'72	88	87¼	87¼
2	ClevUnTerm 5s '72	78¼	78¼	78¼
2	ClevUnTerm4½s'72D	72½	72½	72½
1	Col & So 4½s '80	41¼	41¼	41¼
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
3	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	92	91½	91½
1	Colmbia G 5s 1961	89	89	89
2	Col Ry Pw & Lt 4s '65	110	110	110
19	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104	104
7	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10	Comwith Ed 3½s '68	108	107⅞	108
34	Comwith Ed 3½s '58	109⅜	108⅞	109⅜
28	ComwithEd cv3½s '58	109⅛	108⅜	109⅛
4	Comwith Ed 4s '81	108¾	108½	108½
1	Comwith Ed 3¾s '65	108	108	108
2	Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
16	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
7	Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
11	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103	103	103
1	Consum Pow 3½s '70	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1	Cuba CNo Ry 5½s'42	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
34	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	59⅝	59	59⅛
4	Del P&L 4¼s'69	104	104	104
23	D&RG 4s '36	14½	14½	14¾
24	D&RG West 5s'55	5¼	5¼	5¼
17	D&RG W 5s'55 Asd	5¼	4½	5¼
1	D&RG West 5s'78	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Det Ed 4½s'61	112¼	112	112
6	Det Ed 4s'65	111	111	111
3	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Duluth SS&A 5s'37	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
33	E Ten V&G cn 5s'56	84¾	84	84½
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	106½	106½	106½
63	Erie rfg 5s'67	14	13¾	14
69	Erie rfg 5s'75	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
7	Erie 1st 4s'96	41¾	41¾	41¾
19	Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	21¼	21¼
7	Erie cv 4s '53 A	20	19½	20
10	Fairbnks Morse 4s'56	103½	103½	103½
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
51	Fla E Cst 5s'74	9	8¾	8¾
3	Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	8½	8½	8½
8	Fond J&G 3-4s'82 fld	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	106¼	106	106
6	Gen Mot Acpt3¼s'51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	59	59	59
17	Goodrich 4½s '56	99½	99⅛	99½
12	Goodrich 6s '45	100⅛	100	100
10	GrdRapInd 4½s'61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Gt Usr Ry 5½s'52	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
1	Gt Nor 4½s'46 J'F'M	92½	92½	92½
9	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	101	100⅞	100⅞
31	Gt Nor 4s '46G	97¾	97	97¼
3	Gt Nor 4s '46I	85	85	85
18	Gt Nor 3¾s '67	71¾	72½	72½
5	G Bay & W deb	7½	7½	7½
1	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	92	92	92
1	Gulf St Utl 4s '56	107½	107½	107½
7	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	43¾	42¾	43¾
14	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	12¾	12	12¾
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	112	112	112
1	Ill Cen 4s '51	86	86	86
2	Ill2Cen 4s '52	89½	89½	89½
17	Ill Cen 4s '53	88⅛	88	88⅛
32	Ill Cen 4s'66	83¾	83½	83¾
21	IC&CBL&NO 5s'63A	40	39½	39½
2	IC&CBLO& 4½s'63	84	83¾	83¾
3	Inland Stl 3⅛s'61	107¾	107¾	107¾
19	Interb R Tr 7s'32	68	65¾	65½
4	Interb R Tr 5s '32	27	27	27
39	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	60½	60½	60½
11	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19½	19½	19½
3	Int Gt Nor 5s'56B	19	19	19
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	74	72	74
2	Int Paper 5s '47	91¾	91½	91¾
5	Int Paper 5s '47	98½	98⅜	98⅝
23	Int T&T 4½s'52	65¾	64	65¾
48	Int T&T 5s '55	67¾	67½	67½
1	Iron Cen rfg 4s '51	4	4	4
7	KCPl&G 3½s dep 4s'36	24½	24½	25¼
3	KCPl&G M 4s '36 ct	23½	23¼	23¼
5	K C South 5s '50	68½	68	68½
2	K C South 3s '50	70½	70½	70½
2	K C Term 4s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Kentuck Cen 4s '87	105	104	105
4	Koppers Co 4s '51	100½	100½	100½
8	Lac Gas 4½s '60 D	44½	44	44½
2	Lac Gas 4s '39	44	44	44
1	LE & W 2d 5s '41	61	61	61
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	51½	51½	51½
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	50½	49½	50½
2	Leh Val NY4½s'40	48	48	48
11	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	21½	21½	21½
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¼	19¼	19¼
8	Leh Val 4s 2003	18¼	18¼	18¼
8	Leh Val 4s 2003 ctd	18¼	18¼	18¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Liggett & M 7s '44	129	129	129
2	Liquid Carb 4s '47	108	108	108
13	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	80½	80½	80½
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	81¼	81¼	81¼
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	80	80	80
2	Lou & N 4½s 2003	88	88	88
24	Louis & N un 4s '40	100	99¾	100
2	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	84½	84½	84½
5	Maine Cen 4s '45	70	70	70
10	Manhat Ry 4s '90	30	30	30
1	Market St Ry 7s '40	51½	51½	51½
1	Midland RRNJ 5s '40	12½	12½	12½
5	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15	15	15
2	M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	7	7	7
3	MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	67	67	67
1	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7⅞	7¾	7¾
14	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8	7½	8
1	Mo-Ill 5s '50	52½	52½	52½
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	36	35	35
10	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15¼	14¾	14¾
13	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	35	35	35
12	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	4	3⅝	4
8	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	20¾	20	20¾
57	MoPac 5s '77 F	20¾	20¼	20¾
8	Mo Pac 5s '78 C	20½	20	20½
21	Mo Pac 5s '80 H	20½	20¼	20½
2	MoPac 5s '80 H	20	20	20
55	Mo Pac 5s '81I	20¾	20	20¾
1	Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	19½	19½	19½
62	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
18	Mob& Oh 5s '38	33¼	33	33¼
12	Mob & O 4½s '77	28½	28	28½
6	MohawK& Mal 4s '91	50	50	50
10	MonWPa Pub Sv8s'65	100½	100	100
23	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	50	50	50
1	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	42½	42½	42½
8	Mount StT&T3¼s'68	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2	N Eng Tel 4s '45	22	22	22
4	N Eng RR 4s '45	21	20½	21
1	NEngT&T 4½s '61B	123¾	123¾	123¾
15	N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	103	102½	103
11	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	103	103	103
2	N Or Tri Term 4s '53	63½	62½	63½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	37½	37	37½
1	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	35½	35½	35½
1	NY&Greenwd L 5s'46	14	14	14
23	NYC rfg 5s 2013	64¼	63	63½
23	NYC 4½s 2013A	58¾	58½	58¾
1	NYC 3¾s '46	75½	75¼	75½
30	NYC cv 3¼s '52	66	64¼	66
33	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	58¾	58¼	58¾
2	NYC&HR 3½s '97	83½	83½	83½
12	NYChi & StL 5s '74	104½	104	104½
11	NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	89½	89	89½
79	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	51	49¾	50⅝
2	NY Ch&StL 4s '48	73¾	73¾	73¾
4	NY Conn RR 5s '53	106	105½	105½
10	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	103½	103½	103½
1	NY Dock cv 5s '47	52½	52½	52½
4	NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4	NY G El H&P 4s '49	116⅜	116⅛	116⅜
2	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	15	14⅞	15
2	NYNH&H cit 6s '40	20½	20½	20½
37	NYNH&H 4½s '67	13¾	13	15⅛
5	NYNH&H 4s '47	13¼	13¼	13¼
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	13¼	13¼	13¼
17	NYNH&H 4s '56	13½	13	13½
17	NYNH&H 4s '57	7	6½	7
15	NYNH&H 3½s '47	13	12½	13
3	NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	13	13	13
19	NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7¾	7½	7½
2	NY Steam 3½s '63	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	NY Tel 4½s '39	103½	103½	103½
1	NY Tel 3¼s '67	108½	108½	108½
12	NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3½	3½	3½
2	NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s '50	94	94	94
10	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	15	14½	15
25	Norf Sou 5s '61 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
7	Nor Am Co 5s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	104½	104½	104½
2	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106½	106½	106½
2	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64½	65
2	Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	55½	55½	55½
33	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¾	55¼	55¾
1	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53	53	53
5	Nor Pac 4s '97	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	50	49¾	50
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	4½	4½	4½
10	Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	101⅞	101	101
2	Oklahoma G E 3¾s'66	106½	106⅜	106½
1	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
2	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
22	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103¾	102¼	103¾
10	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	80	79¾	80
2	Pac Gas & El 5½s '42	107	106¾	107
2	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
3	Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
2	Para Pict 4s '55	99¾	99½	99¾
2	Para Red E 5s '53	98¼	98¼	98¼
4	Pen Co 4s '63	107½	107½	107½
14	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105¼	105	105¼
1	Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104	104½
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116	116	116
20	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
5	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84¾	84¾	84¾
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2	Pen RR gen 4s '84 E	92⅞	92½	92⅞
9	Pen RR 3½s '70	94¾	94¼	95
11	Pen RR 3¼s '52	81½	81	81½
1	Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	113½	113½	113½
2	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	49½	49	49½
2	Phila Elec 3⅛s '72	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
2	PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	103½	103½	103½
14	Phila Co 5s '67	98¼	98	98¼
1	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
11	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3¼	3⅜
14	Ph Read R & I 5s '73	13¾	13¼	13¾
6	Phillipine Ry 4s '37	12½	12½	12½
3	Phillips Pet 3s '48	113¾	112½	113¾
1	Pitt & W Va 4½s'58

Power to Play Big 1939 Part In Northwest

Grand Coulee and Bonneville projects prove stimulus to general industrial growth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The new year opens in the Pacific Northwest with something approaching gusto. Hydroelectric development at Grand and at Bonneville are proving to be a stimulus to industrial projection on all fronts, mining, chemurgical research, transportation, and construction.

High-powered transmission lines are being strung out of Bonneville, work proceeds on the Ruby Dam as the third unit of Seattle's Skagit power development, power districts are being perfected throughout Washington for the public ownership of power transmission, in the Yakima Valley the Roza Irrigation Project is nearing completion, and on every side there is talk of "a great electric empire."

Major construction projects are the two new bridges, the Narrows Bridge at Tacoma, spanning the narrowest portion of Puget Sound and connecting the mainland with the Olympic Peninsula, and the Mercer Bridge across Lake Washington, east of Seattle, shortening the route to the Cascade Mountain pass to eastern Washington.

New Contact With Alaska

Prospects of quicker contact with Alaska are brightened by the recent appointment of a Canadian Highway Committee to report on plans for construction of the proposed Alaska Highway. Meanwhile Pan American Airways are making survey flights between Seattle and Juneau looking toward the establishment of a regular air and mail route.

The tourist trade is being prepared for in a large way to take advantage of travel to and from the San Francisco Exposition. At a recent meeting in Seattle, delegates from British Columbia, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho were present to make plans to advertise their scenic attractions as a unit.

Washington's Golden Jubilee of 1939, celebrating the fiftieth year of Statehood, is especially designed to promote intra-State travel and in turn will be used as tourist attraction. The new Olympic National Park is already attracting the attention of the traveling public and the Grand Coulee has a strong tourist attraction.

Lumber, leading industry of the region, is apparently recovering from its first disappointment over terms of the British and Canadian trade agreements. Some still predict the closing of American shingle mills because of free access of the Canadian product and there are those who still complain that trade concessions from the United Kingdom are only "paper" ones. Others, however, see compensations and advantages which may, in the long run, offset what now seem like handicaps.

Ships for Seattle

Shipbuilding, in which Seattle made a name during the World War, may be revived if the plans now being made by businessmen are successful. Funds are being raised for a survey fund to investigate the practicability of financing a local ship building company to bid on the construction of ships to be built by N. S. Maritime Commission. Meanwhile every effort is being made to regain, for this Port, a direct shipping line with the Orient.

As the new year opens all is fairly quiet on the labor front. In Seattle an Employers' Association has been formed to co-operate with labor in the settlement of industrial problems through conference versus strike. A growing tendency toward the formation of independent unions in the lumber industry as an outgrowth of labor strife between the Committee of Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor has reached a climax in the instance of the largest lumber mill in Bellingham. After months of strife and delay the mill has opened, manned entirely by members of the Independent Union, allowed under terms of the National Labor Relations Act.

Politically, and as the Washington Legislature convenes, there appears to be an alignment of progressive Republicans with conservative Democrats as opposed to leftist Democrats including members of the Washington Commonwealth Federation. Financial problems are the most pertinent for solution. A poll of legislators shows them to be fairly united on the fact that there needs to be a reallocation of State funds in order that the cities may receive more proportionately to what they contribute.

The relief load of the State, already top-heavy, has become precarious since the Federal Government has threatened to withdraw matching funds for old age assistance. This ultimatum was due to a decision of the State Supreme Court that according to the State law relief to the aged should be given regardless of need. Amendment of the law is predicted.

Such is "the state of the State" at the threshold of 1939.

Mrs. Roosevelt Affirms Ban on Military Toys

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt stiffened her opposition to military toys again Dec. 27 when she heard that those on sale this Christmas included toy soldiers throwing hand grenades, operating machines guns, and carrying stretchers.

Shortly before Christmas, Mrs. Roosevelt relaxed her customary stand against military toys with a statement that toy soldiers marching might not be harmful to children if their parents explained to them the sacrifices soldiers make to defend the country. At a press conference a woman reporter told Mrs Roosevelt of "ghastly" new toys sold this year. Mrs. Roosevelt said they were unwise and unfortunate.

Outstanding Flier of 1938

© Harris & Ewing

Howard Hughes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The National Aeronautics Association selected Howard Hughes, wealthy sportsman pilot, last night as the United States' outstanding aviator in 1938.

It also nominated Mr. Hughes to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale as a candidate for the award of the F. A. I. gold medal, awarded annually to the world's outstanding aviator. The Federation is an international organization of 38 national aero clubs.

The N. A. A. nomination of Mr. Hughes was based on his feat of circling the globe last July in 91 hours, 14 minutes, and 10 seconds. He covered 14,672 miles on the flight, and maintained an average speed in flight of 206.3 miles an hour.

Increased Jobs Said to Rely On Total of New Industries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—Popular education, resulting in greater national needs and more discoveries through research, alone guarantees an ever-widening frontier for the nation's industries, according to Richard C. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Addressing the annual holiday luncheon of the Alumni Federation of Columbia University at its club here yesterday, Mr. Patterson declared it was "the sum total of all new industries, rather than any one or two, which will create millions of new jobs." These will result, he added, from new and improved concepts of living which are constantly coming into the thought of the people.

Recalling that American industry had developed rapidly in the past, Mr. Patterson said he was not sure that such a development would continue unless aided, adding that "this is another way of saying that I do not believe that simply blind faith in an endless flow of new products will ever be the solution of all of our difficulties."

Turning to the contributions of research, Mr. Patterson declared this would continue expanding American frontiers. He recounted how research had perfected the freezing of foods, how it was bringing a vast wood pulp industry to the Southern States and how it had brought about an increase in electrical appliances during the past decade.

"American industry," he said, "today spends one cent out of every dollar received for industrial research to satisfy consumers who are constantly demanding something better. The sum spent for research by private industry has been estimated at $250,000,000 a year."

Mr. Patterson stressed that research by the Federal Government had contributed greatly to industrial expansion.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler President of Columbia University, another speaker, reiterated previous recommendations that universities in the Democratic nations continue to support the ideals now outlawed by the universities in the totalitarian states.

Religion Aids Democracy

(Continued from Page 1)

Church makes its direct contribution to the present world crisis. Its organizations have frequent access to President Roosevelt, both in announced and private conferences.

Collaboration is particularly close with the Friends Service Committee, which has a leading role in the prospective distribution of wheat and other essentials in Spain, a program whose effect would be to increase the resistance of Loyalist Spain to the Fascist challenge in the Iberian Peninsula, and thence in Latin America. The Friends Service Committee is also active in trying to work out practical steps in the German refugee problem, but without fanfare of publicity.

The Roman Catholic relationship to the diplomatic problem has come to the fore more recently. Early in November, when Cardinal Mundelein arrived in Italy from the United States, he was given unusual honors and considerations by the entire American Embassy staff in Rome and the commander of the United States Mediterranean Squadron.

At a time when the Roman Catholic Church, like other churches, is under severe pressure in Germany, and in different ways, in Italy, such extreme courtesy by the American Government was held to be a significant notification to the authoritarian governments. It both underlined the more favorable position enjoyed by all churches in democracies and called attention to warm American relations though not diplomatic, with the Vatican through Cardinal Mundelein, who is a frequent White House visitor and consultant.

Meantime, in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, Roman Catholic leaders were taking a more active role against authoritarian policies. They participated in appeals on behalf of Jews in Germany. The various public statements of the Pope gave a line of new militancy, critical of German and Italian policies alike.

Church Is Sole Access

A month ago, when President Roosevelt issued a statement sharply condemnatory of German policies toward religious minorities, it was originally interpreted as applying only to Jews. The next day the White House carefully pointed out that the statement applied to Roman Catholics equally with Jews, and the same is true of Protestants who suffer persecutions in Germany.

The fundamental purpose of the new American diplomatic collaboration with the churches, and notably with the Vatican, is to utilize the sole remaining channel into authoritarian states. Public opinion in those countries is insulated by a high wall; the State is seemingly triumphant; minority views are rigidly suppressed. But there is one channel: the Church. Though working under great present difficulties, the Church is today as it has been historically, the final recourse against the excessive power of the State.

In one aspect, history is repeating itself strikingly, for Bismarck's great defeat in the Germany of the 1870's was at the hands of the Roman Catholic Church and its Center Party. Then, the sole weapon against the current type of totalitarianism was the Church. Historically, of course, the Church has sometimes been on the side of the dictators. But eventually, the interests of Powerful Church and Powerful State have usually come into conflict, and the Emperor Henry IV was only one of a long line of dictators who had to tread the road to Canossa.

And so, back to United States diplomacy, it is seen that in Latin America and in Europe, Washington is collaborating with the different organized churches in a manner scarcely precedented in American history. The effort is almost entirely conducted by President Roosevelt, with the State Department apparently on the sidelines. And, perhaps decades hence, historians will have a chance to judge whether the patterns of the centuries have repeated themselves, again, whether the dictators have finally been undermined by a force which in the past they have never been able permanently to master.

Water Bill for Fish: Who Is Going to Pay It?

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—The St Louis Board of Public Service is looking for someone to pay a water bill for 2,500,000 fish.

Joseph M. Darst, Director of the Department of Public Welfare, said the city can't furnish water free to the fish to be raised here next year in 13 Government hatcheries recently constructed under WPA. The fish later will be transferred to Missouri's streams and lakes.

Disuse of Alcohol in Latvia Extends to Municipal Fetes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—A number of municipalities in Latvia have recently decided to give up entirely the use of alcohol at official celebrations, and others are planning to follow their example. This is one of the many encouraging results of the energetic anti-alcohol campaign which has been carried on in this country during recent years.

The establishment of a new regime has given the people of Latvia common ideals for which to strive. It is felt, therefore, that the campaign against the excessive use of alcohol has better prospects of success than ever before.

Drastic steps have been taken recently in this direction. In accordance with a decree issued by the Prefect of Riga, all cabarets, nightclubs, restaurants, and dancing halls have to close their premises punctually at 2 a. m. If visitors are found by the police on the premises after this hour it may mean that the proprietor loses his trading license.

Cars leaving Riga at night on the road to Jelgava are watched by the police and if it is suspected that the occupants are going to restaurants in the provinces where they stay open later, they are compelled to return to Riga.

The Central Board of Students Corporations in Latvia has decided to close its premises, even on special occasions, not later than 1 a. m. Some ordinary students' societies now close their social gatherings and meetings at 10 p. m. Under another regulation students are not allowed to join a Students' Corporation during the first year after matriculation. This prevents young students from being kept from their studies by social obligations.

This year two days were devoted to propaganda for temperance as against one in former years. The Lettish Anti-Alcohol Society which was in charge of the celebrations, formed an Honorary Committee constituted of the Ministers of Social Welfare, Public Affairs, Communication and Interior, and other prominent personages. All Government and Communal Institutions, the Chambers of Agriculture and Labor, the churches and rural community councils joined in this work. Entertainments with good music, folk dances and folk songs were given.

At the official celebrations in the National Opera House, singers, dressed in national costumes, accompanied themselves on an old Lettish string instrument called "kokle." The entire press of the country lends its support to the cause of temperance.

The Chamber of Labor is assisting in the work by providing recreation for the working class such as excursions, canoeing, and summer holiday camps, etc., from which the use of alcohol is excluded. The larger factories in Latvia are erecting clubs where their workers can spend their free hours in sports and recreation.

Long List of New Industries To Keep U. S. Busy, Experts Say

(Continued from Page 1)

years—transformations involving increasing public participation.

"The problem of the American economy is to adjust itself to these influences and at the same time to preserve the maximum benefits of an enterprise system. It scarcely needs to be said that this problem is not simple one.

Needs Full Co-operation

"Rather it will require co-operation of a high order between industry and government-political statesmanship as well as industrial statesmanship."

As this study was extensively illustrated by reference to the decline of the industrial importance of Pittsburgh, dissenters at once argued informally that it was not safe to generalize so largely upon the experience of a single city, especially one located in the East, while expansion of industry was going on in other sections, especially in the South.

Many economists are unduly doleful today, just as they were in 1922, only to be proved mistaken in a few years by the big boom then following, it was urged by critics.

The importance of new industries to America was signalized by Dr. Alvin H. Hansen of Harvard University, President of the American Economic Association. He pointed out that the era of rapid growth of population and expansion into new territory, which opened up large investment opportunities and measurably full employment, had become history.

"Now that this highly dynamic factor is no longer important," Mr. Hansen declared, "it is necessary to encourage more than ever the growth of new industries sufficient to create an upward surge of investment and employment."

The new industries which are of major importance and which appear to be due for rapid expansion in the next 10 or 20 years were named by Professor Fisher of the University of Pennsylvania as these:

Low-cost housing
Aviation
Synthetic resins and plastics
Television
Photo-electric cell

Revival of Home Building

Professor Fisher reported that experts in the field of housing whom he interviewed were of the opinion that home building is scheduled for a substantial revival, but that they believed that a high level of activity could be obtained only if housing units were brought in line with low incomes.

He then related that thoroughly equipped units of a home such as a kitchen or laundry or a five-room house with up-to-date equipment, all fabricated in the shop, were on the market. Excluding the lot, a house of this character, completely erected and ready for occupancy, can be obtained, he said, for $3,300 up to $4,300. He added that a prefabricated unit of five metal farm buildings had just been produced by a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation at an estimated price running from approximately $2,700 to $3,100.

More than 200 organizations are now exploring the commercial possibilities of low-cost housing, it is said.

As to the synthetic resins and plastics, these are molded products used in the manufacture of such things as pencils, pens, toys, jewelry, electrical insulation in automobiles and radios, etc., etc. Television, Professor Fisher pronounced to be technically ready for the market. The photo-electric cell, which he said can see more than the human eye and make finer distinctions, has hundreds of possible uses.

Other industries, old as well as new, were next named by Professor Fisher as likely to see considerable expansion in the very near future. These include:

Rural electrification, agricultural machinery and equipment, diesel engines, polaroid, nylon, paper and paper products from slash pines, electric welding, quick frozen foods, sterilamp for destruction of bacteria, improved X-ray equipment, automobile trailers, electric appliances such as electric fence controllers, electric pigs or garbage disposal units, electric comforters, etc., synthetic lumber and construction insulation board.

Just a Matter of Time

"Other industries concerning which there is some disagreement as to the time when widespread utilization may be expected," added Professor Fisher, "include:

"Direct current transmission, high voltage generators, highway lighting, highways for express traffic, industrial alcohol, tank farming of high-priced crops grown out of season in greenhouses, stimulation of plant growth by use of artificial light and soil heating.

"Industries which are still in the developmental stage and believed to have possibilities include:

"The mechanical cotton picker direct extraction of cellulose from dried and powdered cotton plants the electrically powered heat pump which reverses the refrigerating process, infra-red radiation for heating and cooling, artificial sunlight invisible glass, artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers.

"This canvass of relatively new industries and inventions discloses a number of fields in which very considerable expansion of business activity may be expected during the next 10 or 20 years," concluded the University of Pennsylvania economist.

Sees No Slowing Down

"There is no evidence of a slowing down of the rate of invention and scientific discoveries. Moreover many of our basic discoveries are exceedingly versatile instruments and some of them are believed to have very wide application. Furthermore, more and more industries are setting aside funds for engineering or technical research."

Reviewing the "rapid progress" made by organized industrial research, David Weintraub of the National Research Project noted that the number of industrial research laboratories in this country increased from fewer than 300 in 1920 to more than 2,200 in 1938, the personnel employed increased from about 6,000 in 1920 to 50,000 in 1938 and the annual expenditures from about $25,000,000 in 1920 to about $200,000,000 in 1938.

"New products and new processes are constantly being developed," said Mr. Weintraub, "and out of them grew in the past and may grow in the future new industries requiring large capital investments."

When Is a Veto Not a Veto? Council Challenges La Guardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—When is a veto not a veto was a leading question at City Hall today, with the City Council taking the position that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's veto of its elimination of $375,000 from the 1939 capital outlay budget was illegal. The Council approved the budget, totaling $140,434,617, during its all-night session last week, but blue-penciled, in the amount named, authorization for dumping projects for the Department of Sanitation.

The Mayor vetoed the elimination of $300,000 for an unloading plant, $75,000 for a sanitation dump, and a nominal $1 appropriation for a North River sanitary pier, and then, to fortify his position, called the Board of Estimate into special session yesterday afternoon for confirmation of his action. The Board approved the dump item and voted $114,000 for a foundation for the unloading plant, having previously authorized $186,000 to equip it with machinery.

Mayor La Guardia then convened the Council in special session to hear his veto message. This body, by the vote of its Democratic majority and one American Labor Party member, promptly rejected it on the ground that the Mayor lacked power to veto the Council's action. The coalition bloc refrained from voting with the one exception, and two of its members were absent.

With equal promptness, the Mayor, who admitted in his veto message that "there may be some question as to the power of the Mayor" in the situation, issued a statement calling the Council's action tantamount to sustaining his veto because it did not vote to "override" it but merely to "reject" it. That, the Mayor asserted, was legal error. Today he appeared satisfied he was going to have the money to spend.

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Publication Plans Real News of Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—A new monthly publication purporting to contain what exiled Italian intellectuals characterize as "authentic" information on Italy under the Mussolini dictatorship will appear under the title "News From Italy" soon after the first of the year, it was announced here today.

Plans for the publication were revealed at a dinner in honor of G. A. Borgese, Former Professor of Esthetics at the University of Milan at the Hotel Roosevelt last night, at which $500 was raised to defray the initial expense of the publication. Pleas were made at the dinner for greater attention to the plight of persecuted Italian political and racial minorities.

Among sponsors of the dinner were Dr. William Allan Neilson, President of Smith College; Prof. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School; Gaetano Salvemimi, Former Professor at the University of Florence and at Harvard University; Dorothy Canfield Fisher, author; Lewis Mumford, writer and architectural critic, and Van Wyck Brooks, author and literary critic.

Report Shows Jobs Withheld From Jews

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Jewish Congress announces that prejudice against Jews getting employment in the United States has reached a height never before known.

"Our survey indicates," says a report of its Commission on Economic Problems, "that discriminatory specifications have varied directly with the rise and fall of the business cycle, but that this tendency was true to a greater degree in the depression of 1932 than in that of 1921.

"We have also fund that since the advent of Naziism, the frequency of discriminatory specifications (in help wanted ads) has grown progressively higher." Certain agencies, the report notes, "regard 'religion' a specification of equal record importance with education, experience, age and job qualifications."

'Ill Wind' Blows $5 To Buffalo Hat-Chasers

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A 66-mile gale blew up some business for six enterprising youths.

They stood in front of a leading hotel and—for tips—chased hats blown off women's heads. Their profits totaled more than $5.

Local Classified

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PLANT ENGINEER, age 42, broad experience in plant engineering including maintenance, construction and power plant operation; technical graduate in mechanical engineering R H Swenson, 1209 Shadow Lawn Ave., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER—English, Latin; experienced with children and foreign-born; in New York or Boston. Box D-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TAILORING

LADIES' CUSTOM TAILORING AND MILLINERY—Expert workmanship, moderate prices Michael Marone, tailor; Rebecca Saunders, milliner 1065 Madison Avenue N Y City Butterfield 8-3698

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who writes regularly on Bible topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel and Monitor, begins new BIBLE LECTURE COURSES: NEW YORK, Thurs., Jan. 5th at 4, and Tues., Jan. 24th, at 7:15; BROOKLYN, Fri., Jan. 6th, at 8:30, and Tues., Jan. 17th, at 3; BRIGHTWATERS, L. I., Thurs., Jan. 5th, at 8:15. A Monday class is being organized in NEW HAVEN, Conn. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, Pref. 8-10 A. M.).

KATHARINE LA SHECK Teacher of Singing 522 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Tel. GA. 2172.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J P CO 110 W. 34th, N Y C CH 4-4408 Opp. Macy's Get our offer before selling.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—

in Bridgeport, Milford, Westport, Danbury New Haven

You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves

LOGAN BROS.

Every one at HOWLAND'S *wishes you a* HAPPY NEW YEAR

MEIGS

wishes Monitor readers a HAPPY NEW YEAR

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers Telephone Greenwich 3197-J Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Metropolitan Cleaning & Dyeing Est.

TAILORING — PRESSING

Post Rd., Riverside, Old Green. 7-0444

Harper Method Hairdresser

Shampooing and Artistic Waving, Manicuring and Permanent Waving

Call 641. 21 West Putnam Ave (Upstairs)

Skis—Sleds and Skates

GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.

325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

For *Dependable* Electrical Contracting and Repair Service *Try*—

The Greenwich Electrical Co.

PHONE 532

Wishing You a Happy New Year

Church Street Garage

MANAGER DAVID G PEABODY

HARTFORD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'

Honeybrook Lehigh

KOPPERS COKE

FUEL OILS

Household Fuel Corp.

Frayer & Foster Hartford Coal Co

713 MAIN STREET 7-6461

BUY YOUR CLOTHES at GEMMILL, BURNHAM & CO. and Be SATISFIED

110 Asylum Near Trumbull

RUTH DEXTER AFTER CHRISTMAS REDUCTIONS

Sweaters and Skirts Tailored Blouses and Dresses Sizes 12-20

900 FARMINGTON AVE., West Hartford

The Ideal Gift A HOLIDAY CERTIFICATE *in any amount*

WITKOWER'S

77 ASYLUM STREET

BUTTER ROLLS

23 cents a dozen

BEROTH BREAD SHOPS

559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD

(Continued)

CAMERA SUPPLIES

The Harvey & Lewis Co.

852 Main St Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim

The Domestic Laundry Company

Launderers—Dry Cleaners

136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1800

MIDDLETOWN

COMMUNITY STORE

Meats Groceries

Fruits Vegetables

Frosted Foods a Specialty

324 South Main Street Phone 446

WE DELIVER

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK

189 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

LEWITT JEWELERS

Repair Service — Diamonds set UP 1 FLIGHT — 299 MAIN STREET

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-2315 2 p. m.-4 p. m. except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

The John E. Bassett & Co.

Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE

754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Ann Allen Gowns

2(Whitney Avenue (New Haven, Conn.

Established 1900

MICHAELS

Jewelers Silversmiths

Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven

926 Chapel Street, Corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658 9 a. m. to 11 a. m., except Sunday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS

Clothiers and Furnishings

TWO STORES

Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-7535 1 to 5 p. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

261 MAIN ST., STAMFORD, CONN.

FUEL OILS

BURNERS BURNER SERVICE

Patterson & Guilbert

INCORPORATED

965 Atlantic Street STamford 3-2188

EVENING GOWNS

that reflect the holiday spirit and accentuate your loveliness

THE C. O. MILLER CO.

BANK STREET

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959 Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sugenheimers

Presenting a brilliant collection of Formal Dresses and Accessories to brighten the Holiday Season!

64 BANK STREET

Invest your gift money wisely in your home!

Visit our Interior Decorating Department for Ideas and Suggestions

HOWLAND-HUGHES

The REDWOOD Furniture Company

"THE HONEST STORE"

East Main at Mill St., Phone 3-3107

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Citizens Coal Co.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"It pays to shop at G., B. and H."
NEMO AND PRINCESSA
CORSELETTES AND GIRDLES
Regular $8.00
JANUARY SPECIAL PRICE
$5.00

FASHIONS
BLAKESLEE FURS QUALITY PRICE
STORE—99 NORTH MAIN ST.

We extend Cordial Greetings and Best New Year Wishes to All Our Monitor Friends
The Miller & Peck Co.

May the New Year bring much happiness and prosperity to Our Monitor Friends
PERRYS
PHONE 3-3161

NEW YORK

ALBANY

DUTCH OVEN
Delicacies
803 MADISON AVENUE
- Complete line of Home Made Pies, Cakes, Cookies, Butter Rolls, Bread and Pastries of all kinds.
- Delivery Service Phone 2-5012

WHITNEY'S
Albany's Largest Holiday Gift Store Bids You Welcome

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064, 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
343-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
To Our Readers
Greetings of Peace and Good Will

PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET
CLEARANCE
Low Prices for Beautiful Shoes

Women's Coats—Reduced!
Fur-trimmed elegancies that have been 39.95 and 49.95 at $32; the 69.95 to 89.95 Coats, $32.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

CLEARANCE SALES
Following Christmas our annual pre-inventory sales of clothes for men, women, and children. Smart new apparel at the beginning of winter at great savings. Our annual white sale of bedding also in January
at McLEAN'S

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

STUDIO ARCADE HAIRDRESSER, INC.
Eugene Method of Permanent Waving
3 Items $1.50
SARA H. FRY
10 STUDIO ARCADE
North End of Station Plaza West Side
Tel 3167

Estab. 1912
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
CLEANING
PRESSING
DULETO THE TAILOR
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
106 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3210

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Hair Styles in Good Taste
MARTIN LUNGARD HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
67 Pondfield Road Tel. 1101

BUFFALO

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431 10 a. m.-2 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY CO.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Your Charge Account Invited

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5090

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

For the Finer Pieces in
JEWELRY
When Individuality and Sound Values Are Desired
KAMPHAUSEN CO.
291 DELAWARE AVENUE
SECOND FLOOR CL. 7092

CORTLAND

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal that Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 ELM STREET PHONE 48

GLOVERSVILLE

Essoheat
The Perfect Fuel Oil
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

BROOKINS SHOE SALE
Foot Rest Shoes now selling for $4.95
Enna Jettick for $3.95 and $3.45
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 NORTH MAIN STREET

Long Island

BALDWIN

A WORD OF GRATITUDE
and
A VERY HAPPY NEW YEAR
to
OUR MONITOR FRIENDS
from
THE BALDWIN GIFT SHOP
ED STEINER, Prop.
100 MERRICK RD., BALDWIN, L. I.

Frank hair stylist
72 merrick road Baldwin 14
Baldwin 4767

WIND'S KIDDY SHOP
Wishes Its Monitor Patronage
A VERY GLAD NEW YEAR
73 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

For the NEW YEAR
GE and Norge Appliances
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY CO.
Cor. So. Grand Ave. and Merrick Rd.
Baldwin 1492

FAR ROCKAWAY

We Wish All Our
MONITOR FRIENDS
A Happy New Year
ALBERT HYMAN
SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

Season's Greetings
Selmar Form Studio
Corsetiere—Gifts
1910 MOTT AVENUE

A Happy New Year
To All Our Monitor Friends
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Flushing 9-8626 daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DINNER and DANCE FROCKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

Pictures Framing Gifts
The Glasscraft Shop
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
Independence 3-4400

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Largest Assortment
of
Swedish Hors d'Oeuvres
for the
Holiday Season
Scandinavian Food Specialties
LOUIS B. YOUNG
DELICATESSEN
68 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 4549

THE IRVING SHOP
INCORPORATED
Thank You for Your Patronage
Monitor Readers
AND
Good Wishes for the New Year
80 SOUTH MAIN ST. FREEPORT

TUNE UP YOUR CAR for OLD MAN WINTER
Sinclairize NOW!
SONNY'S SERVICE STATION
W. H. LANGE, Prop.
E. Sunrise Hwy. and Henry St.
Phone Free. 4977

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily Except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home-Made
CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

Have a
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Buy Your Insurance From
MONICA R. STEVENS
45 Middle Neck Road G. N. 260
And Keep Your Mind at Ease

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1603-M 6-8 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

See our new
Holiday Selections
Albert's FURNITURE CO.
267 FRONT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 1603

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Le Rose
HOLIDAY FASHIONS
Smart Coats, Suits and Dresses
We Specialize in Stouts and Half Sizes
12 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD 3185

JANUARY CORSET SALE
Savings Up to 33⅓%
Lily of France—Flexees—Gossard
Nemo—Munsing Wear—Maiden Form
Corsets and Brassieres fitted free of charge
CAROL GREEN'S
253 FULTON AVE. HEMPSTEAD 60 S. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

PROMPT FAMILY LAUNDRY, Inc.
IMPROVED LAUNDRY SERVICE, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST., HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
Use Any of These Convenient Tel. Numbers:
Hempstead 7150, Freeport 7495, Fieldstone 3-1653, Lynbrook 280, Long Beach 898

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
Delicious BLUE PLATE . . . 45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 2—Hempstead 384

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Be Thrifty!
SHOP AT
NEWMARK & LEWIS
Radios, Gas Ranges, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners and Electrical Home Appliances.
LOWEST PRICES
Easiest Terms Arranged
Newmark & Lewis, Inc.
43 MAIN STREET

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make
KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
43 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens—*Prompt Deliveries*
82-13 Roosevelt Ave., Newtown 9-2410

New Year Greetings
Queens Retail Furrier
37-37 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Year in Jackson Heights
MADE TO ORDER—REMODELING

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

LYNBROOK

S and M Service Station
(Suc. to Frank's Service Station)
GREASING—WASHING—SIMONIZING
General Repair Service—Estimates Given

Esso
MICHAEL COVELLO THOMAS SAMSON
133 Broadway—Phone Lyn 3164

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke | Coal White-Red | Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

QUEENS VILLAGE

Faust Bros.
Now serving customers in two communities:
at
219-11 Jamaica Avenue
Tel. HOllis 5-8467
QUEENS VILLAGE
and at the new
FAUST SUPER-MARKET
(Self-Service)
Tulip and Plainfield Avenues
Floral Park
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"

A NEW
MODERN SHOP
More room to serve you—more room to show our smart clothes at their very best. You'll find it more pleasant than ever to shop at Philece's.
Now at 220-09 Jamaica Ave.
PHILECE GOWNS

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 2-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUCK & SCHMIDT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill. 2-4001

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Full Line of Evening Dress Accessories
9 NO. PARK AVE.
TEL. R. V. C. 2640

ROY WENTZEL FUEL CO.
ESSO BLUE KOPPERS
OILS COAL COKE
404 Long Beach Rd., Ph. R. V. C. 4426

TEL. R. V. C. 436
The Rug Store
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service!
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
276 MERRICK RD
That "Someday" Rug

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 1787

ROCKVILLE CENTRE (Continued)

6A SO. PARK AVE.
R. V. C. 2945
We specialize in good quality and excellent fitting.
Emilie Dress Shop

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2248-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray, Schoen & Morgan Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farm at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Other Stores Throughout Westchester
Watch for January Sales!

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

Faramo's Beauty Salon

349 East Gunhill Road
Bronx, N. Y.
Phone OLinville 2-9578
A guaranteed perfect oil permanent, $5.00 complete.
10 per cent discount to Monitor readers.

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a. m.-4:45 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old Gold and Jewelry Purchased
Estates Liquidated

WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1851
Orders Called For and Delivered
HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade
Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr Ft. Washington Ave.

BARBER SERVICE
ANYWHERE IN NEW YORK
OUR EXPERTS WILL CALL AT YOUR OFFICE OR HOME
The Barclay Barber Shop
BARCLAY HOTEL
111 East 48th Street WI. 2-5900

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Other Stores Throughout Westchester
Watch for January Sales!

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

SINCLAIR
Super Flame Oil For Heat
RAY W. TRESCH
Newburgh, N. Y. Tel. 3111

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 5075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct from Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE 8010

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
15 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Other Stores Throughout Westchester
Watch for January Sales!

PEEKSKILL

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 450
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

PELHAM

A. J. Fleischmann
PELHAM HEIGHTS MARKET
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE
Telephones, Pelham 1648—1647

GUERNSEY MILK
Commadine FARMS
Direct From Our Farms at
HOPEWELL JUNCTION, N. Y.
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 8010

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.
1938 has been a good year—1939 will be a better one!
Happy New Year . . . and Thank You!

SALTFORD wishes to remind you that she will expect a SALTFORD CORSAGE for the Holiday Dance
PHONE 538
The Saltford Flower Shop
286 MAIN STREET Phone 538

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen. 6037 9 a. m.-9 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AIR CONDITIONED
"TOP-ICER"
COAL • ICE • COKE
ROCHESTER ICE
And Cold Storage Utilities, Inc.
• 55 CANTERBURY RD.
GLENWOOD 1240

FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen 6161

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON
DINNER, 50c to $1.25

Wishing our customers
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
Elder's Market
527 MONROE AVE.

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

Beck
CLEANERS and DYERS
Known for Quality and Dependability
SPECIAL
20% DISCOUNT
for limited time only
Call Monroe 8484

RYE

Blue Stone for the Drive and Walk. White Beach Sand for the Playbox.
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

SAM JOHN SCHLOSSER
Interior Decorator
Upholstering Draperies Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds, Rug Cleaning, Awnings
Broadloom Carpets, Cabinet Maker
Window Shades
Stratton Road, Scarsdale
Phone Larch. 2591

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SCARSDALE (Continued)

For
Your Printing
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale
HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Manly Manners

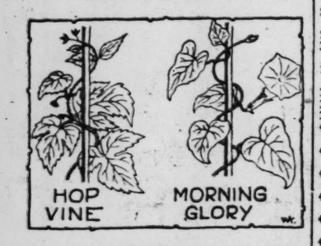
Did You Ever Wonder

Which Way Vines Twine, and Why?

G. F. L. of Springfield, Mo., writes: "Which way do vines twine, and why? The direction, I believe, is to the left, but I do not know why."

The idea was once held quite generally that all vines growing in the northern hemisphere twined from left to right, and all growing south of the Equator from right to left. However, there are numerous examples of both right-and-left-twiners in the northern hemisphere. In the north, nevertheless, plants twining to the right are in the majority.

Botanists term a plant which twines in an upward spiral from left to right as "dextrorse." One that



twines from right to left, on the other hand, is termed "sinistrorse." The morning-glory is an example of a dextrorse-twining plant, while hops are sinistrorse.

This terminology, incidentally, is now just the reverse of that of the older botanists, such as Linnaeus and others. The early custom was to describe the twining movement with the axis of the plant as a base. Today, however, the twining movement is generally described with the observer as a base, and its direction given as to the observer's right or left.

Each species of climbing plant has its own direction of winding about a support. With remarkably few exceptions, right-twining plants will persist in their established direction, and left-twining plants the same. It has been stated by botanists that no amount of influence of light, heat, humidity, or human persuasion can cause a given plant to reverse its direction of twining.

The subject of the direction in which plants twine is, however, highly controversial. Exceptions have cropped up to confound the established rules. For instance, the scarlet-runner bean is a dextrorse twiner when grown between March and September, and sinistrorse from September to March! Then, too, while nearly all morning-glories twine to the right, at least one species is known to twine to the left. —W. P. Keasbey.

Bible Facts

Onyx Stones in the Old Testament

"The onyx stone" is mentioned in Genesis 2: 11-12, as being one of the products of "the land of Havilah"; and various references to such stones are to be found in the course of the Old Testament. It was, for instance, on "two onyx stones" that "the names of the children of Israel" (i. e., of the twelve tribes) were to be engraved, six being inscribed on each stone; while they were to be placed in golden settings and placed "upon the shoulders of the ephod for stones of memorial" (Ex. 28:9-12).

An onyx was one of the twelve different stones which were to be set in the breastplate of the high priest (verse 20); while it recorded that such jewels were among those which were collected by King David for the adornment of the temple (I Chron. 29:2), and the onyx is said to have been included among the treasures of the King of Tyre (Ezek. 28:13).

Vocations

Buyer's Service

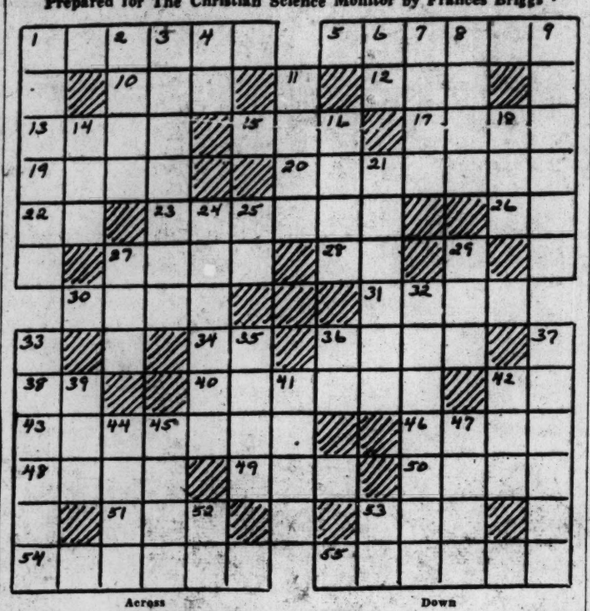
A young fellow who was temporarily laid off has devised an idea that now bids fair to pay him better than his previous work.

He owns a small runabout, and each morning at about eight o'clock he would go to a small suburb some distance from the city, calling from house to house and asking each housewife if she had any shopping he could do for her in town. Many housewives were glad to avail themselves of his offer, and he worked up a good business in the district.

He now has small cards that the housewife can hang in her window indicating that she has some errand that she wants him to attend to. He has paid bills, called for husbands, taken lunches to school children, and myriad other things that are helpful to the homemaker. He charges a small sum for his services, but so many of the residents take advantage of his novel business that he makes a good living.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What did the thirteen American colonies become?
5—What insects were often instruments of plague in Biblical times (sing)?
10—What was Joseph's relationship to Jacob?
12—What term was given by ancient alchemists to gold?
13—The Koran forbade a woman to appear without what in public?
15—What does a mason's tender carry on his shoulder?
17—According to Shakespeare, "quality of mercy droppeth as gentle" what?
19—What is first name of Miss Le Gallienne, American actress (poss.)?
20—What is first of "three R's"?
21—Which of the States is smallest in area (abbr.)?
23—What was profession of Simon of Joppa?
26—What Greek letter corresponds to English "N"?
27—What American Indians live on a reservation in Colorado (sing.)?
28—Right (abbr.).
30—What Irish county is bounded by Sligo, Roscommon, Galway, and Atlantic?
31—What is highest peak in State of Oregon?
34—Pound (abbr.).
36—What were the Druids called?
38—Who was the maiden beloved by Zeus?
40—Romeo and Juliet were famous as what?
42—What name is given to either of two small rivers of Latvia?
43—What is another name for the windflower?
46—How were gardens described in Milton's "Il Penseroso"?
48—How many children did Adam and Eve have prior to Cain's birth?
49—What is the last word in fiction?
50—What are so prominent in rabbits or mules?
51—How would you describe Methuselah?
53—Who was the idle, meddlesome fellow of whom John Poole wrote?
54—What was Mary's relationship to Martha?
55—What caliph of Ottoman Empire was noted for his hospitality and splendor?

Down

1—What English river flows into Bristol Channel?
2—If you were crossing the Gobi Desert, on what continent would you be?
3—Who was author of "Anna Karenina"?
4—Half an em.
6—What is the singular of "osar"?
7—Cut wood is sold by what?
8—On banks of what river did Daniel see a vision?
9—Spoken language.
11—Where were Little Boy Blue's cows?
14—What king of Midian was slain by Israelites?
16—What animal was supposed by poets to shed tears?
18—Tavern.
21—Who was twenty-first United States President?
24—Who was the Greek god of music?
25—What is the symbol for nickel?
27—Egypt (in Psalms) is called land of whom?
29—What Greek goddess corresponded to Roman Aurora?
32—What bivalve mollusks are good in "R" months?
33—Servius Tullius dedicated temple to what goddess on Aventine (poss.)?
35—What was object of Mother Hubbard's search of her cupboard?
36—What is the symbol for germanium?
37—What Biblican character was renowned for his strength?
39—What town in Benjamin is mentioned in I Chr. 8:12?
41—Sell.
42—Edward Young said that "thoughts shut up want" what?
44—Who was the first-born of Seth?
45—Things changed from solid into a liquid state by heat do what?
47—Torpedoes of fish family are electric what?
52—Down (prefix).
53—Which State is known as Keystone State (abbr.)?

Answers Appear Among the Advertisements

Gordon's Quiet Hour

General Gordon, the great Englishman, while conducting his hazardous expedition in the Sudan, spread his hankerchief out on the ground in front of his tent door every morning. This was a signal to all that he was alone with God and was praying for divine guidance. At such times no one ever disturbed him.

Later, he said that he "prayed his boats up the Nile."

In Lighter Vein

But Let's Have Fewer of Them

When a press association story on the Texas Christian-Centenary football game referred to "shoddy fumbling in tight spots," the college publicity service broadcast an indignant denial to all Texas dailies and wire services.

"There was nothing shoddy about T. C. U.'s fumbles," Coach Dutch Meyer was quoted as saying. "They were all first-class A-number-One fumbles."—Editor & Publisher.

More Howlers

Here is a selection of "howlers" from the collection of a Lanarkshire teacher:

The Royal Mint is what the King puts on his roast lamb.

An appendix is a portion of a book which nobody has yet discovered to be of any use.

Gravity was discovered by Isaac Newton. It is chiefly noticeable in autumn, when the apples are falling from the trees.—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Surplus

A social worker with more enthusiasm than tact went to call upon Terence Shea, night watchman, at his home.

"I hope, Mr. Shea," she said, "that you do not squander your money in liquor and riotous living. I'm trying to interest the people of the neighborhood in the new savings bank, which has just been started. May I ask where you deposit your wages?"

"I'd just as soon tell ye as not," replied Mr. Shea. "'Tis $15 a week I make. When I've paid the rent, the provisions and the grocery bill, and the milkman, and bought what's needed for Maggie an' me five children, I deposit the rest of me money in barrels. They're ma'am, I use sugar barrels. They're bigger an' hold more. But when I can't get them, I make shift with plain flour barrels."—Montreal Star.

Little Chauncey

"Do you mind if I watch? I want to learn the business!"

Evening on the Cornish Coast

Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, Surrey, Eng.

Port Quin, a Picturesque Settlement at the Head of a Small Inlet, Attracts Many Artists and Tourists

Quotation for Today

QUIET minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm.

—Robert Louis Stevenson

Proverbs of Conduct

Do not carry too much sail.
Never rake up old grievances.
Pardon others often; thyself never.
Don't yoke the plow before the oxen.
If you wish a thing done, go; if not, send.
Not many things imperfectly, but a few well.
Never neglect an opportunity for improvement.
Never trouble trouble till trouble troubles you.
Tell no one what you would have known only to yourself.
You will conquer more surely by prudence than by passion.
See that in avoiding cinders you step not on burning coal.
Do not look upon the vessel but upon that which it contains.
Never ask another to do what you are afraid to do yourself.
Tell not all you know nor judge of all you see if you would live in peace.
It is a thousand times easier to contract a new habit than to get rid of an old one.

Brevities

Detroit News: With the universal prevalence of the vacuum cleaner and the dustless mop, what became of the housewife who tested the cake with a broom straw?

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Snicker in the news: North Carolina farmer, who advertised his farm for sale, gave as his reason for selling: "Too lazy to work."

Daily Anecdote

Frohman Wins

Working as the advance man for Callender's original Georgia minstrels, Daniel Frohman, often called the "dean of the theater," got his first good chance by simply disobeying orders.

The show on which he was working was routed through a section of Colorado which Frohman thought should be avoided because of the small returns and large overhead involved. After a rapid exchange of telegrams with Callender, in which he was ordered to carry out the original plan, the "Dean" took the show the way he wanted to take it. The receipts soon showed his judgment to be correct.

When the show was called in off the road, Frohman was summoned to the office. "You're done as an advance man!" said Callender.

The now ex-advance man looked at his boss in amazement. "But," the show owner continued, "you stay on here. When I have a man who knows more than I do, I want him near me."

Odds and Ends

Negotiated on Fridays

In the British Parliament, Fridays are reserved for the introduction of private members' bills.

"Scoops" by the Ton

The Soviet Union has a mechanical scoop which can lift 40 tons of debris at one time.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Help in Malta

New York

A recent delightful article on Malta has recalled to Miss H. D. J. a "sunny" experience in that beautiful island:

"I knew nothing about the Maltese; except their general history, and their appearance on the brief three-hour visit that I paid the city of Valetta. But I learned that day something so lovely about them that I have wished to spread it abroad.

"I had taken an open carriage with a horse driven by a husky man who purported to know English. But he was so 'slow in the uptake' that conversation was difficult. As we returned from seeing some of the interesting sights of that island city, I thought I had better get out my money to pay him. I opened my purse—and out flew a $5 bill! I called to the driver to let me out, but he did not seem to take in what I wanted. I called again, and finally poked him in the back. To do that, I half rose, and my opened purse dropped and scattered its contents along the road!

"Passers hearing my excited voice and seeing my attempts to get out of the carriage, stopped and watched me. At last the driver got the idea and pulled up his horse. I got out of the carriage and ran back to look for my $5 bill. A boy was just picking it up, and with a smile of pleasure handed it to me. Thanking him, I began to look for my change, which lay scattered along some yards of road. Everybody helped me. Elderly men, laughing children, young women, all examined the road, and handed me coin after coin, smiling with friendliness into my face. No one seemed to expect a tip, and, indeed, to tip all those people would have been difficult.

"I was a stranger, a foreigner, a tourist, who is often considered fair game by natives, but I was treated as though I were a friend. I did not count my money until I had thanked them warmly and left them, but as nearly as I could tell, not one coin was missing. It made me happy to see such honesty and such spontaneous kindness. I shall always feel friendly toward the Maltese people."

Parliamentary Practice

Amendment May Conflict

Question: A motion was made "that a letter be sent . . . expressing appreciation . . . and that a committee of three including the chairman prepare the letter." An amendment was offered that "instead of a committee, the board write the letter." The chair thought this was out of order. He did not put the question, did not call for a second, and consequently the amendment lost. From previous answers the chair inferred that the amendment was out of order because it completely destroyed the meaning and purpose of the main motion. Is that correct?

Answer: The amendment was in order. An amendment is not necessarily out of order because it may "destroy the meaning and purpose of the main motion," and no previous answer has so stated. It has been stated that an amendment is out of order if it completely "reverses" the main motion, but that is because the same result can be obtained by voting "no" on the main motion.

An amendment is in order if it is "germane," and it is germane if the adoption of the main motion would prevent the adoption of the substance of the amendment as another main motion. It is germane if it relates to the subject of the main motion so closely that the two may be considered together as well as separately. Hence, an amendment may be contrary to the spirit and purpose of a main motion and still be germane.

There is no such effect, however, in the amendment quoted in the question. It applies to the method of writing the letter. The amendment gives the members opportunity to decide whether they wish a committee or the board to write the letter. It is germane and in order. The question states that the chairman did not call for a second, implying that he erred in failing to do so. This is incorrect. The chair is under no obligation to put any motion which is not seconded nor to ask for a second if one is not forthcoming. If there was no second to the amendment, the chair need not have stated it on that ground, even though as explained above, it was a proper amendment.

What They Say

Or Better, Vice Versa

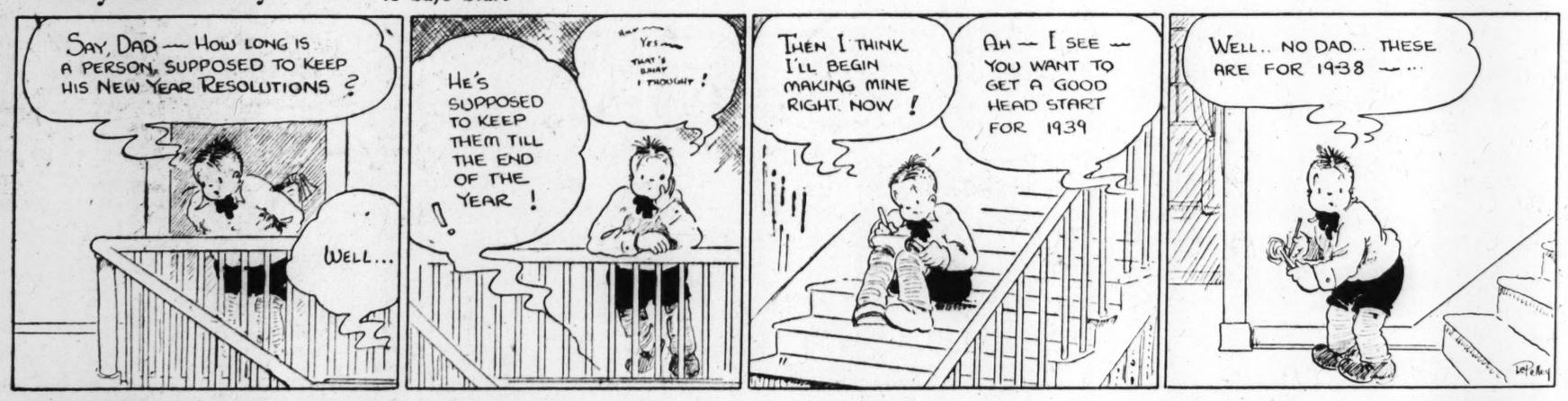
"When democracy perishes, Christianity will be sure to follow."—Dr. Julian S. Miller

Looking Ahead

"It is the job of industrial research to prevent stagnation of ideas."—Charles F. Kettering

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Safe Start*

By Le Pelley


SAY, DAD — HOW LONG IS A PERSON SUPPOSED TO KEEP HIS NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS ?
WELL...
HE'S SUPPOSED TO KEEP THEM TILL THE END OF THE YEAR !
YES — THAT'S WHAT I THOUGHT !
THEN I THINK I'LL BEGIN MAKING MINE RIGHT NOW !
AH — I SEE — YOU WANT TO GET A GOOD HEAD START FOR 1939
WELL.. NO DAD.. THESE ARE FOR 1938 —...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*One Good Turn, Etc.*

By Carmack

This afternoon somebody telephoned the Boss, and I heard him say "I was just getting ready to give Snubs a bath"
You can imagine how that made me feel!
But a moment later the telephoning ended, and the Boss said—"The bath will have to wait, Snubs. Jimmie has a job for me at his house"
"Boy!" I said to myself—"I hope I can do something nice for Jimmie sometime!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Sea Was Never Like This*

By The Hagers

SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "SHIPMATE, A GALE! 'TWOULD MAKE AN OLD WINDJAMMER SAIL!"
"MY ICEBOAT, TOO," I CLAIMED, "CAN RUN." A STRANGE CRAFT FOR A SKIPPER, SON!"
WE WHIZZED ALONG. A SUDDEN TURN; THE BOAT SEEMED LIGHTER IN THE STERN.
"AVAST!" I HEARD THE CAPTAIN SHOUT. "SPEAK UP, MATE, WHEN YOU COME ABOUT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Evidence of Things Not Seen"

FOR many years the more discerning natural scientists have been recognizing that full understanding of man and the universe is not to be obtained by research which confines itself to material causes and effects. In the post-Darwin period it might have appeared revolutionary for the address of the retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science to be largely concerned with the terms "faith" and "love." But today few among his colleagues would deny that a deeper insight into the truth they seek comes from the consideration of those qualities urged by Dr. George D. Birkhoff.

Because chance has a dramatic quality the human mind has been quick to believe that many great scientific discoveries have just been strokes of luck. Dr. Birkhoff said that research would make more progress when it recognized that intuition played a large part and that it is "faith which furnishes the most powerful incentive and is the best guide to further progress." This view confirms the layman's suspicion that much more than a knowledge of merely material probabilities is involved in the remarkable results obtained by "scientific guessing."

And anyone who, in the simple search for some apparently lost article, has been led to find it in ways he might not fully understand will agree with this explanation. Chance is certainly no sound basis for scientific pursuit of truth. Willingness to recognize the reality of kinds of knowledge which are not explained by material phenomena is surely a better approach. Even the researcher who accepts no religious concept of faith finds that "the evidence of things not seen" affects his work.

Mankind is on the edge of tremendous discoveries in this field. Steinmetz said it would be the great field of discovery in coming years. Surely natural science will not lose by recognizing that the spiritual understanding, going a step beyond faith, which directed the Galilean fishermen to cast the net on the "right side" is available to all searchers for truth.

A "Tip" From Hat Workers

HATS off to "Hat Week!" The City of Philadelphia staged recently a seven-day celebration for men's hats. On the surface it appeared to be just another of those promotion weeks for some enterprise: letter writing week, milk week, candy week. Or what have you? The year is hardly long enough to provide weeks enough for all the industries, causes, and enterprises that want to stage promotional campaigns.

Philadelphia's "Hat Week" might have been just one more of those management ballyhoos for a product. But it wasn't. In this instance—and that's what is significant about it—it was labor which thought up the idea. A union of hat factory workers, the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, did the promotion work because the union saw that good business for the company meant continued business for the workers.

Call it self-interest. Or better still, call it enlightened self-interest: workers originating a drive to bring business to their employers.

Massachusetts Insurance Again

SHOULD automobile insurance firms be obliged to accept all applicants regardless of whether they are good risks or bad? In suggesting that they should, Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, ties another knot in that already-tangled problem of compulsory automobile insurance.

The proposal is made because nearly 50,000 motorists cannot find an insurance firm willing to accept them. This means they cannot register their cars for 1939. These motorists comprise the clientele of two firms which were organized to accommodate persons turned down by regular companies as bad risks. The two firms in question have just failed.

Something should be done soon. Many of these motorists are taxi drivers and their living depends on registering their cars. Mr. Goodwin's proposal does not seem practical, however. If insurance companies are compelled to accept bad risks, rates will have to be raised at the expense of clients who are considered good risks.

Perhaps a compromise could be worked out whereby insurance companies would agree to take all applicants under a sliding-scale of rates based on the motorist's driving record. That is, a driver with a perfect safety record would get his compulsory insurance at the cheapest rate; a driver with a bad driving record would pay a proportionately higher rate, depending on how serious was his record.

The present system fixes rates according to zones. Motorists living in high-accident zones pay more for their insurance than those in low-accident areas. This penalizes safe drivers who happen to live in high-accident zones. A sliding scale of rates based on the individual's record rather than the zone's would be more equitable. Moreover, it might tend to reduce accidents because it puts a definite premium on good driving. It is worth considering.

Lima in the Limelight

THE quiet certainty of accomplishment in which delegates to the eighth Pan-American Conference at Lima are returning to their respective homelands is more impressive than the excitable phrases with which a section of the state-controlled Italian press is calling that Conference a failure.

The statement by Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, that "the utmost degree of vigilance which only those who love liberty are capable of exerting may be required" to fulfill the conference declarations lacks nothing in the way of realism. By comparison with it, Italian charges that the Conference was intended by the United States to cover a program of economic imperialism seem as out of date as the phrase from the Italian paper "Il Messagero" which speaks of the United States' "desperate attempts at economic and commercial penetration of Latin-America."

Today the United States is too wise in its relations with Latin-Americans to suppose that any attempts at establishing a protectorate over them could be camouflaged in high-sounding phrases about Pan-Americanism. As for the "desperate attempts" at economic penetration, these are unnecessary since in South America the United States' trade is at least equal to the combined trade of its four next-most-successful competitors.

The signing of a trade pact between Italy and Uruguay, and Italian bids for Argentine trade, hold only the remotest threats to those achievements which Americans claim for Lima. Mr. Hull's ideas of international trade are not based on exclusiveness. And aside from this fact, it should be kept clearly in mind that the aims of the Lima Conference transcended mere commercial aims—that the threats against which Pan-Americanism set out to raise bulwarks at Lima are political threats.

Questions relating to special political rights for European minorities, and to the defense of the American hemisphere against European encroachment were clarified in a way which showed an unmistakably clearer and more friendly understanding among all the Americas, and a common awareness of the methods with which Fascism seeks a foothold in the Western Hemisphere.

While the "vigilance of those who love liberty" operates on the basis which has been broadened and strengthened at Lima, suggestions of all-American failure to achieve unity against the threat of Fascism will bring retorts as good naturedly assured as that attributed to George Bernard Shaw in a tight spot: The playwright, having taken the stage in answer to tumultuous cries of "Author!" was about to begin his speech when a voice from the balcony shouted, "Hey, Shaw, your play's no good." Shaw thought the speaker might be right, "But," observed the playwright, with a sweep of his arm to take in the delighted audience, "what are *we* among so many?"

The Great White Father Awakes

IN THE midst of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln was so impressed by America's maladministration of Indian affairs that he declared: "If we get through this war, and I live, this Indian system shall be reformed." It was a long time before the Emancipator's hopes for Indian reform found practical expression, but today—in a report of a survey of conditions on the reservations compiled by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Washington—there is evidence that the descendants of aboriginal Americans are beginning to benefit from a program of "Americanization."

Organizations and individuals friendly to the Indians, co-operating in the survey, declare that after long years of defeat and discouragement, the attitude on the reservations is changing to expectancy, as the provisions of the Indian Reorganization Act begin to function. An increase of 2,780,000 acres in Indian land holdings in the past four years; the benefits accruing from a $4,000,000 credit fund for the purchase of farm machinery and other improvements by tribes and co-operative Indian groups; a widely planned program of conservation—these are some of the visible evidences of the changed attitude of the Great White Father in Washington toward his red children.

Three cardinal precepts governing present-day Indian administration are seen operating in the above results, and these precepts mark the new day in Indian affairs. They are: Indian self-government; the conservation of Indian lands and resources; and socially directed credit. As a result of the self-government theme—which restores to Indians considerable of their ancient democratic right to speak their own language, worship in their own way, pursue their own concepts in art and tradition—a new sense of self-respect and self-improvement is traceable in definite results.

But these, and other encouraging features of the report, mark only a beginning. A century of mistreatment, mistakes, misdirected efforts is not erased in four years. It takes longer than that to reassure those whose past confidences have been abused. But it seems obvious that the Indian Bureau is on the right track, because so many of the sign-posts along the way appear to have been measured by the Golden Rule.

Influx of Refugees

Book News of the Day

A MAJOR task in dealing with the refugee problem is to free it from preconceptions. Toward this end, Harold Field has made a significant contribution in THE REFUGEE IN THE UNITED STATES (New York: Oxford University Press. $2.50).

For the role which the refugee has played in the United States in the post-war period is not always correctly evaluated. Through case studies and penetrating statistical analysis, Mr. Field has sought to explore the extent to which assimilation has proceeded and to weigh the manner of refugee integration in the American social fabric.

In this he has been beset by the problem that there is no differentiation between normal immigration and the influx of refugees. Both appear without distinction in the official totals. Yet through study of groups of refugees in individual areas, and the reports of social workers, Mr. Field achieves a separation. He leaves the impression that they have justified the asylum which was extended to them.

* * *

If Mr. Field gives only minor attention to the broad effects upon the country itself of the influx of refugees, it is not because he is unconscious of the problem. His task, rather, is to explore the actions and activities of the refugees themselves. And the emphasis which he places upon the rich acquisition represented in European scholars who have made the United States their home does not prevent him from some examination of the less outstanding qualities which are also encompassed among the exiles.

Perhaps the major interest of this volume, to many readers, will be the outline of the United States legislation dealing with the admission of refugees to the country, and the statutes governing residence and naturalization. No attempt is made to embrace the voluminous details of regulations, but the volume does clearly set out the general aspects of current American policy. To these same readers the detailed lists of refugee organizations, engaged in assistance of minority groups, will prove a valuable assistance.

* * *

Despite the statistical approach, Mr. Field's volume achieves a deep realization of the human factors in the problem and a concept of the underlying social responsibilities which it embraces.

"The refugee question," he writes, "is not a German or a Jewish one, but one rather that challenges the very claims of civilization and provides the test for charity and understanding. These questions have faced us before: in our generation they have come before us continually since the War. Russians, Armenians, Greeks, and others have succeeded one another as the refugee begging consideration and a home. Today it is the German. Tomorrow it may be the Spaniard. After that, who? Ours must be a policy based on understanding and appraisal, devoid of emotionalism and partisanship."

C. E.

Can He?

The Quiberon Touch

"THE Quiberon Touch" was the name of a historical novel which I read in my extreme youth. Being now on the wing—in Quiberon as a matter of fact—I have no reference library at hand in which to check up this long-out-of-print volume to find out who wrote it and what it was about. I only remember that I thought it tremendously exciting and that I pronounced the name in the obvious American way, Quiberon, rather than Keeb'ron as the native Bretons and French pronounce it.

I presume that the story dealt with the fighting here in 1795 between the French Republican General Hoche and the forces of the Emigrés who had landed under protection of a British squadron (possibly some reader's memory may haul this novel out of the blue to confirm or correct) but at any rate I have now attached a new and personal meaning to the old phrase.

The Quiberon Touch suggests to me a picturesque, spirited unsophistication which is exceedingly attractive in a world whose frontiers of primitive living have disappeared one by one, Quiberon, together with its long *presqu'île* running ten miles from southern Brittany into the Atlantic waters of Biscay, has retained its virginal Breton character perhaps even more than have Concarneau and Douarnenez since fewer tourists take the trouble to travel down this long peninsula. The town is a sardine port pure and simple and from October until May it gives no thought whatever to that faintly *troublant* creature, *le touriste*.

* * *

I find myself a rare and strange phenomenon in Quiberon in winter. The *hôtelière* wishes to know if I am a *voyageur*, meaning a *commis-voyageur* or traveling salesman. "No madame. I am a tourist." And the good lady wrinkles her brow in deep wonderment but does not press the matter for I may be dangerous. One can never tell about such queer strangers. They may *look* harmless enough.

I have just now been down to the old port to feel the Quiberon Touch on my very sleeve, to hear the voice of Brittany and see its life when it never suspected that so exotic a thing as a tourist was within two hundred miles. The chief sound effect was the monotonous clomp, clomp, clomp, of the wooden sabots on flagstones and cobbles, supported by the crash of surf on the beach and the percussion of motored fishing boats bringing in their hauls. The chief color scheme, quite typical of Breton fish towns, was a tapestry of green, white, silver and pink.

This is the way of it. Night comes very early to Brittany in winter, at about four o'clock. The green was the winking beacon of the *phare* on an elevation above the port. The white was the foot-tall headgear of the women, catching every ray of light that gleamed through the darkness. The silver was the skin of sardines coming into port by the million and perhaps billion for all I know. The pink was that of trousers worn by Breton fishermen. Once these baggy garments were bright scarlet but not for long. Sun, wind and rain quickly toned them to an indescribable hue between salmon pink and orange, but in spots where the women folk have newly patched these garments they display gorgeous sectors of the original red.

The white *coifs* of Breton women are beyond a doubt the most distinctive feature of dress in this country-within-France. Every village has its own design and they vary widely in form but the *coifs* of Quiberon are perhaps the tallest and narrowest of all. They are lofty lace cylinders almost like those of cardboard on which you roll up a picture for mailing, but rounded off at the top and invariably as clean and white as driven snow.

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One would suppose that each hard working woman must spend a good part of her time in washing and starching her headdress. I at least have never beheld a single *coif* which was not absolutely immaculate and this goes for the muscular fishwives of Quiberon who are always in fish up to their elbows, helping their men to land and sort and pack the daily catch.

Some summer visitors are wont to think these pretty *coifs* a sort of tourist show sedulously cultivated by French government propagandists. They are nothing of the kind, for almost every woman of Quiberon wears one this very evening amid the labors of the fish port. It is December. Winter obscurity reigns. And certainly these women have not put on the show for *me*.

For some three thousand years at least, as proved by the neighboring menhirs and cromlechs of Carnac, most numerous to be found anywhere in the world, people have been living in this region, presumably working, playing, praying, and especially fishing all through the centuries as they do now. They have had time enough certainly to develop that certain something which I like to call the Quiberon Touch.

SIDNEY A. CLARK

North . . South . . East . . West

Nullification by Parole

By Frank L. Perrin

IN SEVERAL of the states, and particularly in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, recent alleged if not actually flagrant abuses of the parole or pardoning power have emphasized the need of amendments in the law prescribing and defining such procedure. It may be discovered eventually, if it is not already apparent, that the laudable desire on the part of all the people to deal charitably and humanely with offenders, whether novices in crime or habitual violators of the criminal code, has made it possible for both politicians in power, and the influential friends of convicts, to impose upon society and the courts practices and abuses never contemplated and no longer endurable.

It is encouraging, and commendable, that among those most critical of recent and continued abuses of the parole and pardoning power there are none who would deny the wisdom and propriety of the exercise of this power under proper regulation and auspices. General agreement exists that in many instances a miscarriage of justice may occur. Perjured testimony has imposed, and probably will continue to impose, unjust penalties upon the innocent. Human testimony is fallible. Even wise judges sometimes err in their conclusions.

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The door of mercy and restitution, in some measure, must be left open. But it must be safeguarded lest justice be made the football and plaything of vicious politicians and the conspirators who seem, at least momentarily, to have made organized crime profitable. The need is to provide the backstops and interferences which will insure against planned abuses and that favoritism which cannot be justified in reason and common decency.

As recent records are scanned the conviction persists that the power to extend clemency must repose elsewhere than in the councils of state executives and their carelessly chosen advisers. The arbitrary judgment of a politically dominant group is unapologetically arrayed against the considered verdict of a jury and the solemn pronouncements of judge or justice. From such executive ukase there is no appeal. Society must accept the incidental hazards and too often undertake anew the interrupted work of reform. The penalty too often fails to fit the crime.

But the problem is not too complex, it may be discovered, or too difficult of solution. There exists the undeniable necessity of rectifying and compensating unavoidable mistakes. This is the responsibility of society to itself. It cannot be selfishly shunned or avoided. And the agencies provided must be just as human, in the final analysis, as those which have long existed and which have so signally failed. We have no other way of implementing the thing we call the Law, but the temptations to confound confusion and to obstruct the progress of humanitarian purposes can be discouraged. Let the power to extend clemency in the form of commutation, pardon, or parole be delegated to and made to reside in an impartial tribunal constituted as the courts are constituted, with continuing or indeterminate tenure, and completely separated from partisan or political machinery.

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Properly conceived, such a tribunal would deal, first of all, with those infrequent cases wherein a grave injustice has been done, as where perjured testimony had caused a conviction, or in cases of mistaken identity. Secondly, and perhaps more frequently, the commission should sit as a parole board, this for the purpose of encouraging substantial reformation where this is convincingly indicated by those imprisoned.

The character and probity of those assigned to these responsible posts of duty must, of course, be beyond the shadow of suspicion. Failing in the faithful performance of their tasks, they should be subject to impeachment by recall, and thereafter disqualified from resuming that office.

The plain intent and purpose of the law has been openly disregarded quite recently, in many of the states. Judges of courts or prosecutors who so defiantly overrode the plain provisions of the criminal code would properly be made answerable. Is it not as serious a matter when an outgoing chief executive who has failed of re-election yields to the persuasions of the friends of convicts? None are beyond the law. The pardoning Governor who is unable to offer a reasonable excuse for his arbitrary action should be made to share the disrespect felt for those who consciously array themselves against society.

The Wide Horizon

Latin-American Democracy

By Roland Hall Sharp

LIMA, PERU

AT THE Eighth Pan-American Conference the verbal allegiance to democracy jars at first on one who looks around the continent and finds Ecuador closing its Congress, Brazil still without the modified Legislative body promised under the Vargas Constitution, and the Lima Conference itself meeting in a Congreso building where no Congress sits.

An observer is prepared for a certain amount of diplomatic courtesy toward the United States in its present vocal defense of democracy. Latin Americans, without wrenching their inner convictions, find ways to be courteous.

Yet as the days repeat their persistent note of allegiance to democracy, one cannot but feel that the times compel nominal democracies to search in themselves whether they can afford to be merely nominal democracies. Both the name and the actuality of popular self-government again are forced to the ramparts, or to oblivion.

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Latin Americans feel this choice upon them. For more than a century they have maintained meticulous constitutions under which some democratic governments governed, and some of the most brazen of dictators dictated. Today the forces attacking democracy strike too deep for half-measures. Latin America feels itself being driven by these forces to give up the very ideal of democracy, to abandon its quest, and to join in the swelling legions of those who discard popular self-government even as a goal.

This carries things a bit too far for predominant Latin-American opinion. There are root-and-branch foes of democracy here, of course, but they do not choose to air their views in public. They are not openly represented in the Lima Conference. They do not speak even through the governments which today are responsible for whatever departures are being made from operative democracy.

It is a bizarre, fascinating phenomenon—this hiatus between ideals and practices. Because of it, skepticism too easily overlooks powerful factors that not only explain Latin America's position, but may prove decisive in the ultimate fortunes of world democracy.

* * *

Francisco Castillo Nájera, President of the Mexican Delegation to Lima and Ambassador to the United States, frankly faced the paradox in his keynote speech before the second plenary session. He admitted the lapses seized upon by cynics, but added:

"Ephemeral contingencies do not change the fact that the substance and the spirit of democracy are the being of America."

This could be oratory. Those who know the Mexican Ambassador do not take him so lightly.

Many others in Lima add their own interpretations to the same theme. Before an outsider has penetrated at least to some depth in these countries, he may resent an apparent hypocrisy of some of their leaders. This is no place to pass judgment, and none is attempted. But if full democracy is admittedly hard to practice in the southern United States, try it in Bolivia or the mountainous heights of Peru, where the bulk of the population resists the standardizing process to the extent of clinging to its ancient Quechuan and Aymara dialects. Try it among the polyglot and largely illiterate populations of Brazil and some other countries. A standing joke here is that an Argentine said to a Chilean:

"You are more advanced politically than we are. You sell your votes; we give them away."

* * *

How much pure democracy exists in the world at large would be more than the task of a midsummer night to assess. Yet Lima is bringing out one vital fact as regards democracy in Latin America. It is that in addition to—and at times apart from—such practical democracy as exists, the ideal of ultimate democracy lives. In the international sphere, it grows stronger daily in results recorded at Lima.

If, as many speakers here declare, the Western Hemisphere has the historic mission of preserving democracy, the United States may find an indispensable bulwark in this Latin-American devotion to an ideal. At this writing, it is publicly on record as unanimous, since Pan-American Conferences do nothing except by unanimous consent.

Mirror of World Opinion

One View of the Refugee Problem

FOR these stricken people (the Jews of Germany)—a community of some 600,000—the centuries have rolled back and the Dark Ages have returned. . . .

It is a crisis that challenges "the depth, and not the tumult, of the soul," and the more effectually we discipline our natural indignation, the more healing will our response be to the call of misery, and the greater our own capacity to deal with it hereafter. . . .

There is a part for the State to play, and a part for the citizen. If ever philanthropy had a valid place among the associations of Christmas, it must be in the presence of such a spectacle of unmerited misfortune as never was presented to our gaze and never, we may hope, will recur.—*Observer, London.*